The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. 23. CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, MAY 18, 1870. NUMBER 321.

ACTORS BY INHERITANCE.

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Statistics Showing the Comparative Expense of the English and American Navies.

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THE GEORGIA INVESTIGATION.

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THE NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

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Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

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A New Steamboat—Libel Suit.

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Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

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The Judicial Election Yesterday.

The Democratic Nominees Elected by 75,000 Majority.

A Day of High Carnival for the Manhattan Repeaters.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ELECTION DAY.

WALL STREET.

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[To the Associated Press.]

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Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Railroad Item—Report that the Big Horn Expedition Has Disbanded.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

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Divorce Suit—Portrait of Burlingame.

Frauds in the Boston Naval Office.

PACIFIC COAST.

An Altered Check Swindle.

FOREIGN.

The Naturalization Treaty Between England and the United States.

The Late Government Raid on the Paris Press.

La Marseillaise Suspended and its Editors Imprisoned.

FRANCE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

ITALY.

GREECE.

SPAIN.

PRUSSIA.

MEXICO.

Registration in Richmond.

CANADA.

The Red River Expedition—Lieutenant Governor of Manitoba.

College Difficulties.

Cambridge Live Stock Market.

New Orleans Market.

New York Dry Goods Market.

MARRIED.

DIED.

ADVERTISERS!

Call and get our estimates and see our lists before contracting elsewhere for advertising. LOUIS LLOYD & CO., General Advertising Agency, 126 Dearborn-st.

MASONIC NOTICES.

Masonic.

CORINTHIAN CHAPTER No. 69, R. A. M. Special Convocation this (Wednesday) evening, at 8 o'clock. Work on the P. M. Degree. J. O. DICKERSON, Secretary.

Masonic

CHICAGO COUNCIL, No. 4, R. and S. M. Special Conclave this (Wednesday) evening at 7½ o'clock, for work. Visitors cordially invited to attend. By order of the T. I. G. M. F. N. TUCKER, Recorder.

CHICAGO WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

CHICAGO WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

For the Week Ending May 18.

1—THE FARM AND GARDEN: Letter from Rural—About Lawns—Grapes—Meat vs. Fruit—Fruit Trees from Seed—The Weather and the Crops.
2—SELECTIONS FROM AGRICULTURAL PRESS: A New Disease Among the Poultry—What can be Raised on a Small Piece of Ground—Causes of the Loss of Bees—Seeding Timothy after Hungarian—Missouri Agricultural College.
3—LETTER FROM VETERINARIAN: Heaves, Roaring or Whistling—The Principal Causes—Other Causes of Roaring—Examination and Diagnosis—Treatment—Strange Appetite—Kidney Worm—Vomiting of Horses—Catarrh—Windgall.
4—WAS MORGAN MURDERED: An Interesting History of one of the Famous Sensations of Old Times.
5—RICHARDSON-McFARLAND CASE: Further Extracts from Mrs. Richardson's Statement—Letter from A. D. Richardson to Junius Henri Browne—Threatening Letter sent to Mrs. Richardson—The Separation from McFarland—Memoranda of a Will by A. D. Richardson—Deposition of Vice President Colfax—Drift of Public Sentiment—McFarland Interviewed.
6—POETRY: Old Simon Dole, by J. P. Trowbridge.
7—THE NEW CONSTITUTION OF ILLINOIS: Complete in all Respects, including the Address to the People of the State.
8—BASE BALL: Wonderful Game at Memphis.
9—TERRIBLE RAILROAD DISASTER IN MISSOURI.
10—A CRIME SUMMARILY PUNISHED: Two Men Lynched.
11—WASHINGTON: Defeat of the Northern Pacific Rail-and Job—Acquisitions and Demands of the Swindle—Extracts from the Despatches of the Week.
12—SYNOPSIS OF THE CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS FOR THE WEEK.
13—CLOSING PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.
14—FIVE NEW HOTEL ENTERPRISES IN CHICAGO.
15—EDITORIALS: The New Constitution—The Real State Apportionment—Richardson-McFarland—An Invention in Flour-Making—McFarland as a Lunatic.
16—NEWS SUMMARY: Including Personal, Political, Miscellaneous, The City, The State, Washington, Foreign.
17—MARKET REPORTS: Full Review of the Chicago Markets—Latest Markets, by Telegraph, of all Commercial Points.

THE CHICAGO WEEKLY TRIBUNE has a larger and better circulation in the West than any other journal. It is an excellent medium for advertising, especially to those who wish to secure the patronage of the producing classes. A limited number of advertisements will be taken, at moderate rates. Subscription price of THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE, $2 per annum, with a liberal reduction for clubs of five or more.

PROPOSALS.

WANTED,

BY THE Riverside Improvement Company,

ONE THOUSAND CORDS OF

COBBLE STONE,

At Riverside.

Proposals Received at the Office of the Company, 73 Clark-st.

TRUSSES.

CURE OF

Rupture.

CHICAGO, April 11, 1870.

Messrs. Marsh, Bowles & Co.: Dear Sirs: A year ago I gave you a letter stating I was cured of a rupture of twelve years' standing. ... Very truly yours, W. L. H. OWENS.

Dr. S. N. Marsh's Patent Radical Cure Truss, and all other kinds of Trusses, Shoulder Braces, Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Suspensory Bandages, Apparatus for Spinal Curvature, Club Feet, Bow Legs, and all other Physical Deformities ... MARSH, BOWLES & CO., 71 Washington-st., Chicago, adjoining Crosby's Opera House.

FURS PRESERVED.

MOTH. *Furs received and saved from Moths. By sending your Furs or orders to us to call for them you will be relieved from all risk at less expense than to take proper care of them at home.* BISHOP & BARNES, Fur Factory, 115 Lake-st.

TOYS.

CROQUET,

BASE BALL GOODS,

"SHOO FLY" KITES,

RAINBOW TOPS, BALLOONS, and other novelties, wholesale and retail. J. A. PIERCE & CO., 61 Clark-st.

TYPOGRAPHICAL RULE.

THE PRINTERS'

TYPOGRAPHICAL RULE!

For Measuring Newspaper Matter or Jobs.

The most complete Rule now in use, comprising the nine different kinds of standard body types, and will easily be carried in the pocket. Price of rule on wood.......75 cents each. Price of rule on parchment.......25 cents each. Sent to any address in the United States. Address Rooms 22 and 23 Reynolds' Block, Chicago, Ill.

INSTRUCTION.

MADAM MARSHALL,

Teacher of French,

PASTURAGE.

PASTURAGE

On the Morgan Farm at Washington Heights. ... J. H. MYRICK & SON.

GOLD PENS.

GOLD PENS

Sold by the single pen at wholesale prices. ... WALTER TRELEAVEN.

EDUCATIONAL.

Institute of Practical Civil Engineering, Surveying & Drawing.

OPENING.

OPENING.

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. AYER,

No. 195

WABASH-AV.

TO ALL WHO ARE SUFFERING FROM

CONSUMPTION

OR ANY DISEASE OF THE

THROAT OR LUNGS

Dr. Ayer gives his undivided attention to Throat and Chest diseases in all their various forms, and under his new system of practice improvement is apparent from the first, and the patient finds that the remedies are not merely palliative, but they effect speedy and radical cures.

Joshua Jones, the Celebrated Furniture Manufacturer of Cincinnati, was Cured of Consumption, and a Letter thus Speaks of the Cure:

"My symptoms were those apparently of the last stage of consumption. From the first week of using Dr. Ayer's remedies, I began to improve in every respect, although wasted and greatly emaciated, and expectorating nearly a quart of matter every day of my life, and with a terrible cough, still I began to gain, and my improvement has continued to the present time. At first I could not walk three blocks, but I can now walk as many miles with little fatigue. I have gained more than forty pounds in weight, my cough has ceased, and my whole appearance has changed, and I now enjoy perfect health. This wonderful change is due to the skill of Dr. I. Winslow Ayer and his new system of cure. JOSHUA JONES, "41 Park-st."

From H. J. Snider, Esq., of the Well-known Paper Warehouse, 232 Walnut-st., Cincinnati.

"When I began treatment I was emaciated, had a dreadful cough, and was rapidly passing into consumption. The week previous to the time I was introduced to Dr. Ayer by Mr. Macauley, of this city, who had been cured by Dr. Ayer, I lost six pounds in weight, and feel certain I could have lived but a few months, had I not been so fortunate as to apply to the proper source. I have been restored to perfect health, and weigh more than I ever weighed in my life. "HENRY J. SNIDER."

An interview is desirable for an examination, but persons who cannot call may write for a "List of Questions." Address I. WINSLOW AYER, M. D., Lock Box 5782, Chicago, Ill.

HOSIERY.

HOSIERY!

HOSIERY!

NEW INVOICES JUST RECEIVED.

Thirty B. White and Brown Iron Frame Hose,

3 Pairs for $1.

English Superfine Half Hose, full Regular,

4 Pairs for $1.

REVOLUTION DOLLAR STORE,

73 Lake-st.

GOODS AT WHOLESALE

REFRIGERATORS.

THE "JEWETT"

REFRIGERATOR

Taking the Lead.

Another LOT Expected To-Day by Propeller "St. Louis,"

AT

BREASTED & CHURCH'S

"Housekeepers' Resort,"

Corner State and Jackson-sts.

GARDEN SEEDS.

TO LOVERS OF

BEAUTIFUL FLOWERS.

One Dollar per Box!

OR 5 AND 10 CENTS PER SINGLE PAPER.

Early Mohawk Beans, Squash, Lima Beans, Sugar Corn, Cucumber, Pumpkin, Melons, &c. Early Cabbage and Tomato Plants.

CARPENTER, JOHNSON & COLES, Seedsmen, 180 Randolph-st., Near Wells, Opposite the Briggs House.

SOOTHING SYRUP.

LOOK TO YOUR CHILDREN.

THE GREAT SOOTHING REMEDY.

Sold by Druggists and Dealers in Medicine everywhere.

GROCERIES.

JAMES B. HODGES,

Begs leave to inform his friends and former patrons that he has resumed business, and that on Thursday, the 19th inst., he will open at

No. 44 State-st.,

A New and Choice Stock of FINE GROCERIES, WINES AND CIGARS.

LUMBER.

HENRY N. HOLDEN,

Manufacturer and Dealer in all Kinds of

HARDWOOD LUMBER,

BILLS CUT TO ORDER.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

No. Z. W. U.

For Sale, or Exchange for an Improved Farm or Stock of Dry Goods,

REAL ESTATE.

FIRST IMPORTANT

Sale this Spring,

OF

REAL ESTATE,

AT AUCTION,

THIS MORNING,

Wednesday, May 18.

Sale will commence at 11 o'clock a. m., and continue until all is sold.

BY WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., AT THEIR SALESROOMS 5, 7, 9 and 11 Randolph-st.

16 Lots on Hermitage-st.,
35 Lots on Paulina-st.,
52 Lots on Marshfield-st.,
House and Lot on Paulina-st.,
House and Lot on Marshfield-st.,
House and Lot on Marshfield-st.

SUPPLIED WITH WATER,

ALSO,

24 Lots on Wabansia-st.,
48 Lots on Fontaine-st.,
48 Lots on Sutton-st.,
48 Lots on Ellis-st.,
94 Lots on Egan-av., west of Stewart-av.

DUMMY TRAINS.

THE TITLE IS UNQUESTIONABLE.

Full Warrantee Deeds given to every Purchaser.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

FOR SALE,

BY

S. H. KERFOOT & CO.,

REAL ESTATE BROKERS, 71 Dearborn-st.

EXTENSION OF THE

Milwaukee-av. Horse Railroad.

We have For Sale here 40 Acres.

FOR SALE

At a Great Bargain,

PALMER & MARBLE,

Real Estate Brokers,

No. 11 Metropolitan Block.

KANSAS LANDS.

We have several parcels of Kansas land, of Excellent quality, in different localities, which we wish to exchange for improved property here, or within two or three hundred miles of this place. JOHN H. CARPENTER & CO., 104 Washington-st.

A. McDONALD & CO.,

5,000 ACRES

Fine Lands in Oconto County, Wisconsin ... FIELD, KING & CO.

NEW COTTAGE TO GIVE AWAY!

BILL HOLDER AND BINDER.

AMBERG'S

PATENT

Holder, File & Binder.

CULVER, PAGE & HOYNE, Manufacturing and Jobbing Stationers, 128 and 130 Lake-st.

TIMBER.

FOR SALE,

One Million feet Large Timber.

BILLS CUT TO ORDER.

Shingles by Cargo or Car Load.

CARTER & JONES,

MEDICAL.

LAYING ON OF HANDS!

LAWN MOWER.

HILL'S LAWN MOWER!!

The Champion Machine.

NEVER BEATEN WHERE A FAIR TRIAL WAS HAD.

204 LAKE-ST. F. S. MESEROLE & CO., Gen'l Agts for Hill's Lawn Mower.

Fifteen Years' Practical Test.

SWIFT'S LAWN MOWER.

THOSE INTERESTED IN SEEING THE

BEST WORK

THAT ANY

LAWN MOWER

Can do, are invited to come out to Union Park to-morrow at 5 p. m.

ATWATER & BARSTOW, 175 Randolph-st.

SWIFT'S

IMPROVED LAWN MOWERS

Best Lawn Mowers Made.

ATWATER & BARSTOW, 175 RANDOLPH-ST.

FURNITURE.

THAYER

& TOBEY

FURNITURE

COMPANY,

(Successors to F. Porter Thayer & Co. and Chas. Tobey,)

87, 89 & 91 State-st., Chicago.

Factory Nos. 86 to 92 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT.

TRIBUNE BUILDING

STORES.

Stores on Madison and Dearborn-sts., Tribune Fire-Proof Building; Stores on Washington-st.; a few very desirable offices in the Tribune Building, to Rent. Inquire of

WM. C. DOW, 116 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT.

TO-RENT,

TO RENT.

AUCTION SALES.

IN NEW YORK,

WANTED.

TO SUMMER PACKERS.

Merchants' Life Insurance Co., OF NEW YORK.

FOR SALE.

COAL TAR!

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS.

PUBLIC NOTICE

FURS.

FURS

MOTH.

BURTON & MORRIS,

99 Washington-st.

VINEGAR.

GENTS' UNDERWEAR.

FIELD, LEITER & CO.

Have just received, and will offer, to-day, One Hundred Dozen Gents' Fine Gauze Undervests at 50c, 75c and $1 each, and a large line of choice regular-made 1-2 hose at $3 per dozen and upwards. Very desirable and very great bargains.

STATE AND WASHINGTON-STS.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

REMOVAL.

GROMMES & ULLRICH,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

Wines, Liquors and Champagnes, California Wines and Brandies, Kentucky Bourbon and Rye Whiskeys,

146 South Clark-st.,

NEW YORK PRICES.

GENERAL NOTICES.

WHOLESALE DEALERS,

A BUSINESS MAN WITH CAPITAL.

BOUNTY! BOUNTY!

WEIGHING! WEIGHING!

PASTURAGE.

BUSINESS CARDS.

ROCKWOOD & BLOCKI,

IMPORTERS

AND WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

192 LAKE, and 20 WELLS-STS, CHICAGO.

CALL AND GET QUOTATIONS.

LAPHAM & WEAVER,

Flour, Grain, Wool, Fruit, and Produce Commission Merchants, 165 SOUTH WATER-ST., CHICAGO.

JACOB I. SCHUREMAN,

Marble and Granite Work.

Corner of Clark and Adams-sts.

REMOVAL.

REMOVED.

E. A. JESSEL & CO., Auctioneers, HAVE REMOVED TO 86 RANDOLPH-ST.,

REMOVAL.

MRS. MAGNUSSON JEWETT,

FINANCIAL.

UNION INSURANCE AND TRUST CO.

Savings Bank,

MINING STOCK SALE.

WANTED,

CAPITAL WANTED,

$3,000 for Two Years, and $5,000 for One to Five Years,

LAKE TRANSPORTATION.

PASSENGER STEAMERS

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Something New and ...

LIFE AND AL...

LEE & SHEPARD, Publishers, Boston.

Published This Day:

I. THE NATURALIST'S GUIDE

II. THACKERAY'S NOVELS

FIELDS, OSGOOD & CO.

FARMING IMPLEMENTS.

ATWATER & BARSTOW,

175 Randolph-st.

Have in Store and are receiving

1,000 doz. "TUTTLE'S" Auburn Scythes.
500 doz. Scythe Snaths.
200 doz. Grain Cradles.
200 doz. "REMINGTON" Forks.
1,500 doz. Hand Rakes.
250 gross Scythe Stones and Rifles.
1,000 Railroad Wheelbarrows.
250 Garden Wheelbarrows.
1,500 "Henderson's Pat." Revolving Rakes.
500 "Ashland" Sulky Rakes.

ARABIAN COFFEE.

PASHA ALI'S

ARABIAN

COFFEE.

ALL GROCERS SELL IT.

MACHINERY.

TOOLS AND MACHINERY

FOR SALE.

The Novelty Iron Works.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

TO EUROPE.

ANCHOR LINE

Express Steamer every Saturday. Extra Steamer every Wednesday.

CUNARD LINE.

QUEENSTOWN, LONDONDERRY, LIVERPOOL and GLASGOW.

EUROPE.

NATIONAL LINE.

MEDICAL.

A BOOK FOR THE MILLION.

MARRIAGE GUIDE.

The Chicago Tribune.

Terms of Subscription.

[illegible]

TRIBUNE COMPANY, Chicago, Ill.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 18, 1870.

To News Dealers.

On Saturday next we shall commence supplying our patrons in the country with a Saturday supplementary sheet, comprising twenty columns of original and selected literary and miscellaneous matter, in the same manner that our city readers are supplied on Sunday. The price of the paper will be the same as heretofore.

CITY AND COUNTY.

In the new constitution, the first section of the article on counties, as it passed the convention, contained a provision that areas containing over 200,000 inhabitants might be erected into separate counties. But this clause was stricken out when the article came to be engrossed. The reason for striking it out was this: It restricted such new county to the corporate limits of the city. The provision applied only to Chicago, and, if Chicago should be erected into a new county, she would not have a mile of suburbs or rural districts within her limits, outside of her corporate bounds. It might be advisable, some time, to erect a new county consisting of the city of Chicago and half a dozen of the adjoining townships, in which thousands of Chicago families are residing; but it would be bad policy, in every point of view, to strip the city of all its suburbs and make a separate county of the territory within the then corporate limits. All the future growth of the city outside of the area erected into a new county, would belong to, and be under the control of, the adjoining counties.

Since the new constitution has made provision for abolishing the Board of Supervisors, and for securing the control of county affairs by the city, the necessity for a new county has ceased. Section 7 of the article on counties reads: "The county affairs of Cook County shall be managed by a Board of Commissioners of fifteen persons, ten of whom shall be elected from the city of Chicago, and five from towns outside of said city, in such manner as may be provided by law."

It will be seen that these Commissioners may all be elected on a general ticket, or separately, or the city may elect its ten Commissioners, and the county its five; and that they may be elected for one, two, or three years, as the Legislature shall direct. So, also, they may be elected on the system of "totality representation," if that be deemed advisable. At all events, the existing unwieldy board of sixty members will be reduced to one-quarter that number, and it is to be hoped that the material of the membership will be improved in the inverse proportion. Hereafter, it will be in the power of the people of this county to secure a Board of Commissioners both willing and competent to manage properly and honestly the fiscal affairs of this great county.

THE CAPITAL QUESTION AGAIN.

The attempt of the Washingtonians to secure the permanence of the location of the National Capital on the Potomac, by spending more national money on that city in building a new State Department and enlarging the grounds, has again brought the capital question before the public. We should ourselves have been content, after the formidable demonstration made by the convention held to consider this question at St. Louis last summer, to await the taking of the census of 1870, and the readjustment of representation which will follow it. With that census, the centre of population and of political power swings westward from a point near Pittsburgh or Wheeling nearly to Indianapolis. Almost every Legislature, commercial convention, or other public body which has recently met in the States of the Mississippi Valley has reiterated the demand made by the St. Louis Convention. The Illinois Constitutional Convention, the most representative body ever assembled in our State for any purpose, renewed the same demand [illegible]. Public opinion has been gradually but surely maturing upon this question and its drift is increasingly in one direction. The Eastern and Northeastern press have admitted that every reason is against the continuance of the capital where it is, except the fact that some money has been expended upon the present location, two-thirds of it in government buildings and grounds, and one-third of it in trying to build up a city around them. Eastern and Central statesmen had conceded that the removal of the capital is only a question of time. With this degree of progress we were content. The holders of Washington real estate, however, have been uneasy, and, believing that no future Congress would be as favorable for them as the present, they ask appropriations of a million or two as security that the capital shall not be removed. Such an appropriation has passed the Senate; which, under the precedents of the present session, amounts to proof that it will not pass the House. This action brings the capital question again before the country in the form of a call for another convention to be held at Cincinnati. The New York Tribune, in publishing this call, says:

"If the American people, for reasons satisfactory to themselves, prefer a different location for the capital, then it is high time the fact were ascertained and respected. The question has been raised. It ought to be fully considered, and decisively adjudicated. [illegible]"

Mr. Greeley is better acquainted, socially and geographically, by study and by travel, with the whole country, than, perhaps, any other man on the Atlantic coast. Besides coming several times into the Western States, he was among the earliest of the Eastern tourists to make the overland route and to take an observing survey of the great interior Territories and the Pacific States. He has obtained, therefore, that knowledge of the country, in its geographical extent, which can only be obtained by travel. He has discovered that no feature of the country, however important, is so great as the whole country, and that the greatest thing about the country is its immeasurable future compared with its limited present.

We are not surprised, therefore, that Mr. Greeley is unable to think this question after the narrow style of men whose range of vision has never gone beyond their native village except when, by the aid of a sleeping coach, they went to bed at home and awoke in the city of Washington.

In this new call, emanating, apparently, in equal degrees, from St. Louis, Cincinnati, and New York city, there is promise, if rightly conducted, of a broader national action on this question than has hitherto been taken. It will appear in due time that the leading minds of Massachusetts and New York, irrespective of political parties, agree with the New York Tribune on this question, and fully appreciate the reasons which justify the moderate cost of permanently establishing the National Capital in the Mississippi Valley. They have been in Washington during the rebel raids into Maryland, and understand why it is that 60,000 men would be required to protect the public buildings from being destroyed by 10,000. They know that, in the event of a war with any foreign power, Washington would be the point, as in 1812, most easy of assault, and most impossible of defence. [illegible]

...the residence at the capital is more enjoyable than it would be if it were removed to some city already built. They know that the view of the great vista of magnificent distances is insatiable, that it has no self-developing capacity, but will always hold on to the government as its chief business, forever calling for more appropriations and larger supplies of provender. They know that the great social and business characteristics which should distinguish the National Capital, that a self-sustaining, self-respecting, enterprising population will never be found in Washington; but, instead thereof, only a demoralized army of dependents, parasites, and sycophants; that their merchants will be scalpers and extortioners; their hotel-keepers insatiable; the cost of living extraordinary; rents high and residences few, old, and closely packed; the old railroad a monopoly and with few and poor trains; no first-class opera, theatres, churches, art galleries, parks, libraries, (except the Congressional) their press will be feeble and venal—in short, their city, however old it may grow, will always be a city in design merely, and a village in fact, made up of the splendid structures erected by the government and the pine and pasteboard hovels erected by the local landlords and laboring blacks. They know that, in itself, Washington is in no degree preferable to Norfolk, Wilmington, Richmond, Trenton, Long Branch, Wheeling, Harper's Ferry, or twenty other places that might be named. In view of all these facts, therefore, we may confidently wait the issue of this agitation, certain that not even any possible increased expenditure at Washington can buy the permanence of the capital in its present location. The country has outgrown it.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

In 1864 Congress granted to the Northern Pacific Railway Company land equal to forty miles in width along the whole road. Estimating the length of the road at 1,600 miles, the whole grant was equal to 41,[illegible]000 acres. In addition to this, was the roadway, 100 feet wide, and the free use of the stone, timber, coal, or any other material found on the public lands. The same company, after holding this grant five years, endeavored to obtain an additional subsidy of $20,000 per mile in bonds, or in a government guarantee of their own bonds. Failing in this, they have applied for an additional land grant, which has passed the Senate, and which provides that the company may locate and construct a branch road from "some convenient point" on its main trunk line to Puget's Sound, and for this the company is granted the same amount of land per mile that it receives for the main line. There is no limit to the length of this branch, nor any point designated from which it shall start. It is an indefinite grant, which may count up anywhere from 10,000,000 to 40,000,000 acres of land, in addition to the first grant. In the debate, during the struggle to pass this bill without amendment or discussion, Mr. Farnsworth thus described it:

"I wish to say that, as a member of this House, I voted for the passage of the original bill granting lands to aid in the construction of the Northern Pacific Railroad. I am in favor of such a road, and I do not wish to retract the vote which I then gave. Four years ago, when this company came here, and proposed to give the government a lien upon one half of the lands which we had granted them, provided the government would endorse their bonds to enable them to build the road, I opposed that proposition, regarding it as improvident in the extreme. [illegible] ... $64,000 per mile."

The bill permits the company to mortgage the whole of the lands before it constructs a mile of the road. It further provides that, at the end of five years after the completion of the road, any of the lands not sold, and not remaining under mortgage, may be taken by settlers at $2.50 per acre. But if the mortgage be foreclosed at any time, the lands shall be sold to the highest bidder. The permission to mortgage the land, and the authority to sell the same at any time, under the mortgage, is a total exclusion of the right of actual settlers to occupy any of the land, except at such price as the company may exact therefor.

There is, perhaps, nobody in the United States (except, possibly, those pecuniarily interested in the Union and Central Pacific Railways) who is opposed to the Northern Pacific Railway, or who desires to see any proper legislation withheld from them. We are certainly very much in favor of the proposed road. The interests of Chicago would be vastly promoted by its construction. But the company have made it apparent that they will not build the road until they have first exhausted every means to get more property out of the government. If the alternative were presented to them of building it with the present grants or forfeiting their right to build it at all, they would disappear from Washington in less than twenty-four hours, and it would require a search-warrant to find their lobby in any part of the United States.

The strike which commenced among the LaSalle coal miners on the first of April, still continues. The number of men who have thus put themselves out of employment is about five hundred. One of the consequences of the strike has been the closing of the zinc and glass works of La Salle, whereby some two hundred more men have been thrown out of employment. Thus the most important industries of the place have been suspended for a period of nearly two months, and business in LaSalle is severely paralyzed.

The strike had its origin in a resolution of the mining companies to pay the miners monthly instead of semi-monthly. Monthly payments are the custom in Pennsylvania and Ohio, and, in fact, in nearly all the coal districts of the country, and were formerly the custom in the LaSalle mines. The companies allege that, as they only receive pay from their customers monthly, and, as they are not working the mines at a profit, they cannot pay their hands every two weeks; but they announced that they would pay any man his wages whenever his necessities required, regardless of the rule established for monthly payments. As the case now stands, the loss caused by the strike falls almost exclusively upon the miners, since the dull season of the coal trade has commenced, and the companies would hardly be able to make any profit between now and the 1st of September, even if they were at work.

We understand that a large number of the men who have families dependent upon them would gladly go to work if they were not intimidated by their Union, which has decreed that they shall not mine any coal until the rule of the companies in regard to payment is rescinded. It seems to us there has hardly ever been a strike in this country with so narrow a margin of disagreement to base it upon, there being no question of wages involved, nor any differences between employers and employed as to hours of labor, or the weight of the coal, or the manner of its delivery, but simply as to the time when the men shall be paid, and, even upon this point, it can hardly be said that there is any practical difficulty, since the companies offer to pay any man in advance, who really needs his money.

We sincerely hope that better counsels will prevail, and that the iron rule of the Union may at least be sufficiently relaxed to allow those to go to work who desire to do so, that they may keep their families from actual suffering.

At the meeting of the Common Council, on Monday evening, an Alderman stated that, at a future day, he should show that the Common Council, and not the Board of Education, were responsible for all the expenditures of money for school purposes.

We suppose the showing will be something in this wise: That the Board of Education recommended certain expenditures to the Council; that the Council referred them to the Committee on Schools; that the Committee on Schools approved the recommendations of the Board of Education, and that, thereupon, the Council approved the recommendation of the Committee on Schools, and so the thing was done. The proposed statement will probably show that the Common Council, reposing trust in the Board of Education and the Committee on Schools, are, in this way, responsible for the expenditures. In order that they might [illegible]

recommendations come, thus taking the first decided step in the direction of reform, by securing [illegible] sort of advisers.

The third session of the first Dominion Parliament has just closed. It was distinguished by the enactment of a Banking and Fractional Currency bill, which was, if possible, a cross between our greenback and National Banking system, and which is said to work satisfactorily; the suspension of the habeas corpus for the benefit of the Fenians; the passage of the first bill providing for a Canadian census; the passage of the Manitoba or Red River Rebellion Settlement bill; the passage of a bill incorporating a company to enlarge the Welland Canal; and, finally, the passage of a Protective Tariff act, of which the Toronto Globe says:

"The tariff, as finally adopted, another great ministerial measure of the session—needs no words of condemnation. [illegible] ... that such arrangements cannot last."

There was some controversy last fall as to the amount which the people pay in fees, general and special, to the State's Attorney for this circuit. It was asserted, perhaps vaguely, on the one hand, that the compensation of that officer reached $14,000 a year, and, on the other, it was denied that he received half so much. In the report of the City Comptroller of his expenditures during the year ending April 1, 1870, appears the item of payment to the State's Attorney, for fees in the Recorder's Court, $11,055.00. We suppose the annual fees of that office may be approximately stated to be somewhat as follows:

From City of Chicago	$11,100
From the county	3,000
From the State	1,300
From Lake County (estimated)	500
Total	$15,900

This is within a fraction of double the annual salary of the Attorney General of the United States. We find no fault with the State's Attorney for taking what the law allows him. We only refer to it because the City Comptroller's statement furnishes some of the data to decide a question which was very much in dispute last fall.

A despatch in our columns, yesterday, from Des Moines, Iowa, intimates that the friends of Hon. John A. Kasson, who is a candidate for Congress in that district, have "forced" the call of the Republican convention two months before the people were ready for it. If this be true, it shows that Mr. Kasson is a formidable candidate. Whatever the facts may be, we wish to say that no inference is to be drawn from our Des Moines despatches that we favor either of the contestants as against the other. Mr. Kasson represented the Des Moines District in Congress during two or three terms and acquired considerable distinction among the members from the Northwest, and, if he desires to be a candidate again, there is no reason why he should not go before the people and have "a fair field and no favor." We presume that our correspondent at Des Moines feels some interest in the success of some other candidate, as he certainly has a right to. We have no interest in either or any of them.

The Transportation Question.

To the Farmers of the Northwest:

The convention of farmers which assembled at Bloomington April 20, after a full discussion of the objects which called them together, presented, among others, the following resolution:

That the claim of vested rights set up by the chartered companies, by which they assume that the people have transferred to said companies any essential portion of their sovereignty, is an assumption which cannot be tolerated in a free government.

The corporations which set up this extraordinary claim were, but a few years ago, suppliants at your hands for charters and right of way, by which to construct highways of greater capacity, and subject in all their details to legislative direction and control; but now the franchises so obtained are used to extort from the people the means of carrying on war upon their interests, to render themselves independent of legislative action, and procure for their protection theories and outrageous practices the sanction of the courts. They now claim to be private corporations, to be dealt with as individual common carriers; and the courts sustain them.

They usurp the functions of government, by refusing to assessors the right to estimate the value of their property for taxation, listing it themselves at a mere tithe of its value; and again the decision of the courts is in their favor.

They contract to deliver property at certain points, but refuse consignees possession, unless they submit to arbitrary exactions of storage which never accrued.

They consolidate competing railroad lines; place constitutional impediments in the way of improvement of watercourses, and gobble up canals and lake marine already established; thus preventing competition on the one hand, and increasing indefinitely the rates of transit on the other.

These are but samples of the doings of an overshadowing monopoly, which dates its origin but little back of the present generation—scarcely half fledged, yet already wielding a capital of $3,000,000,000.

The farmers of the Northwest, from their position, must become the first victims, and should, therefore, organize at once, if they would not become tenants on their own soil. By organization I do not mean the old wire-pulling concern so long used to beslave you with its fulsome nonsense, just before election, but leaving the soulless monster to thrive equally well on the keeping of all parties. I mean a co-operative business effort, which can bear upon any point the votes, influence, and means of a million men of similar interests and pursuits; which shall say to party politics: Give us a fair field, and we will demonstrate what your honeyed speech has so often told us—that we are at least a portion of the bone and sinew of this fair land; that the words of promise so long and sweetly kept to the ear, can no longer be broken to the sense with impunity. And, to this end, in discharge of the duty devolved upon me by the convention, I respectfully submit the following

CALL FOR ACTION.

The farmers of the Northwestern States and Territories are requested to meet in their respective School Districts, on Saturday, the 4th day of June next, at 2 o'clock p. m., for the discussion of the issues here presented, and to appoint committees for the following purposes, to wit:

1. To make a list of the names and Post Office address of all persons who desire to become members of an association for the protection of agricultural interests by business means.

2. To estimate as nearly as may be the amount of agricultural products of such districts, and the net cash value thereof, to be used in the preparation of a report showing the products of the Northwest, their rights to transportation and market, and the remedies available for existing wrongs; and,

3. Send to the undersigned a report of their proceedings.

HENRY C. WHEELER, Commissioner of Statistics.

Address Henry C. Wheeler, Downer's Grove, Dupage County, Ill.

THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

Several Norwegians of LaSalle County have been fined $10 each for fishing in Fox and Illinois Rivers with seines.

—The Carlinville Democrat thus records an elopement that happened in that place a few days since: "On Thursday evening John Looney ran away with Hannah Rash, one of hash-slingers at the Loeb House. It is hoped they are married."

—A letter from Secor, Ill., May 13, says: "We live here in a small, romantic village, in which a number of citizens are in favor of female suffrage. This they endeavored to show the other day in a municipal election held for Town Trustees to govern the town for the ensuing year. They came out with a ticket of five women, viz.: Mary E. Stafford, Mrs. Christain Malsbach, Mrs. D. D. Rice, Mrs. Jacob Lahr, Mrs. Reuben Johnson, and asked for the support of the people of this town. The result of the election was their defeat by a majority of twenty-three."

IOWA.

It is thought that the Cedar Valley Road will reach Waterloo by the 1st of August. It is now five miles beyond Vinton, with track laying going on at the rate of half a mile a day.

An Indiana female [illegible] has been marrying a couple and kissing the bridegroom.

—A sister of Tom Allen, the pugilist, teaches school at Corydon.

—The Bedford News says: "A gentleman living in the southern part of this township owns a Shanghai rooster which will be 12 years old next July, provided he lives until that time."

—Two colored barbers in Evansville were called in, on Tuesday, to shave the face of a venerable deceased colored man. They applied the lather to the countenance of the supposed corpse, [illegible]

died in a few minutes after the barbers had left.

—The Indianapolis Journal of Saturday says: "Mrs. Mary King, formerly Mrs. McCormick, the first white woman that settled in Indianapolis, died in the city yesterday. Mrs. McCormick and husband were the first parties to move out to the site of Connersville, in 1813, and build a cabin. In 1820 they moved to Indianapolis, then almost a wilderness, arriving on the 26th of February of that year. Some twelve months later an Indian swam the river with the avowed intention of scalping Mrs. McCormick, who, fortunately, effected her escape out the rear entrance of her cabin while the Indian was trying to force the front door, which had been barred against him, and found protection with J. H. B. Nowland. Mrs. King is now 83 years of age."

—The Wabash and Erie Canal is reported in better repair and doing a larger business than at any time in the previous fifteen years.

MICHIGAN.

Miss Fanny Bowles has been appointed Notary Public in Detroit.

—The Detroit Free Press (Democratic) denies that Abram W. Fox, a full-blooded African, has purchased an important interest in that paper, as has been reported, and asserts that "he has been engaged to sweep out the office and attend to other duties of a like professional character."

—In settling the accounts of N. G. Isbell, late Collector of the Port of Detroit, with the government, there was found to be due that gentleman a balance of one cent, for which a draft on the government depository there, drawn, signed, and countersigned, with all the formula of a draft for a million dollars, was forwarded from Washington.

—At Jackson, on the 13th, as the children of Mr. Marion were playing in the hall in the fourth story of the Union Hall Block, one of the children, a girl, aged 2 years, approached too near a door opening on the street, missed her footing, and was precipitated down to the cellar, a distance of fifty feet. She was picked up insensible, and the horrified spectators supposed she was dead. Dr. Chittock was summoned immediately, and attended the little sufferer, when it was discovered that the bone of the right thigh was broken. The doctor set the broken limb, and the child was made as comfortable as possible. Dr. C. thinks no other bones are broken, though she may have sustained injuries of an internal nature.

MISSOURI.

General Robert Wilson died at Marshall, Saline County, on Tuesday, aged 70 years. He served two terms in the State Senate. In 1861 he was chosen a member of the State Convention, and was chosen its Vice President, General Sterling Price being President. Upon the retirement of General Price he succeeded him as President, and filled that position to the close of the convention. He was appointed by Governor Gamble to represent Missouri in the United States Senate, in place of one of the seceding Senators, taking his seat in 1861, and remaining till November, 1863, serving on the Committee on Pacific Railroad. In 1866 he was a delegate to the Philadelphia National Union Convention. General Wilson's title was acquired by his appointment as Brigadier General to operate against the Mormons, who were then in Caldwell County, arranging to construct a temple; who soon succumbed and left the country.

NEBRASKA.

Omaha has a man who lives with his family in one of the large iron tubes used in the construction of the bridge. He was too poor to buy or rent even the humblest frame cabin, so he adopted this singular expedient. He has constructed a neat stone fire-place in his iron house, and here the wife and children manage to live and get their frugal meals.

OHIO.

A man in Akron has just received his eleventh divorce.

—The Rev. Charles Waddell died at Kenton a few days ago. The deceased was born in a fort on the Ohio River, in 1790, and is believed to have been the first white child born in the territory now comprising the State of Ohio.

—A Montville (Geauga County) gentleman informs the Chardon Democrat that, on the day that Mr. Isaac Leggett was 52 years of age, he commenced trimming an apple orchard of 2,000 trees, and continued his work from day to day until completed. The trees in this orchard were all raised by Mr. Leggett from the seed, and are about 30 years old.

—The Hon. Franklin T. Backus died at Cleveland on Saturday, aged 57 years. He had resided in that place since 1836. Mr. B. was Prosecuting Attorney of Cuyahoga County in 1841 and 1843. In 1846 he was elected to the Ohio House of Representatives, and in 1848 to the State Senate. In 1850 he was the Whig candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court, but was defeated. In 1858 he was volunteer counsel for the defence of the celebrated "Oberlin rescue trial," in which a number of the leading citizens of Oberlin were arraigned before the United States Court in Cleveland, for the rescue of a fugitive slave from the United States authorities. In 1861 he was appointed by Governor Dennison a delegate to the Peace Conference which met at Washington on the 4th of February, with the hope of averting war by arranging some compromise. In 1862, Mr. Backus was the Republican candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court, but he was defeated by his law partner, Judge Ranney, by a majority of 5,000. In 1864, differing with the administration as to the conduct of the war, he left the Republican party, and gave his support to General McClellan for the Presidency. In 1866, he was a leader in the so-called "Johnson movement," and one of the delegates to the national convention which assembled in Philadelphia to organize a new party. In 1868, he was the Democratic nominee for Congress in the Cuyahoga District, but was, of course, defeated, the district being overwhelmingly Republican.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A Syracusan has died of eating fifty lemons on a bet.

—Seven men and two women, convicted of murder, will have their heads cut off, in June, by the Prussian executioner.

—At Melbourne, Australia, February 15, the thermometer stood at 109 degrees in the shade.

—In Alaska, if a native murders his wife, her relatives won't be satisfied until he gives them a lot of blankets. They think a wife is worth fifteen blankets in the summer, and twenty in the winter.

—An English somnambulist jumped out of his third-story room window into the street, under the belief that he was stepping out of his kitchen into the back yard. Breaking his leg on the pavement aroused him to a sense of his error.

—The Totara (New Zealand) Chronicle died, after a brief existence of three weeks. The demise is announced on a double-crown sheet with the Chronicle heading. All the letter press on the first page is, "Blessed are they who expect nothing, for they shall not be disappointed." The inside pages are blank. The fourth page, under the head of "Death," has the following: "On the evening of the 15th instant, after a short but brilliant career, the Totara Chronicle, aged three weeks. Let it R. I. P. Hokitika Papers please copy."

—To wear flowers in it, a great many elaborate ornaments are made of jewelry, and are fastened on one side of the hair. The most beautiful are butterflies studded with small diamonds on the wings, and ruby eyes; also a peacock, the body and tail of gold, studded with emeralds and diamonds.

—The Memphis Appeal states that two immense tarantulas have been brought to that city lately, ensconced in bunches of bananas. One was killed at the fruit store under the Peabody, on Sunday, and another at a private residence on Exchange street, on Monday. The family had received a bunch of bananas the day before from New Orleans, and, while dressing in the morning, the lady of the house was horrified to see a tarantula crawling on her dress. Her screams alarmed the servants, who rushed in and swept the reptile off with a broom and killed it. They are more poisonous than the rattlesnake, and, as much of this luscious fruit is brought to our city, persons would do well to be on their guard.

—The kola nuts form an important article of commerce in the markets of Western Africa. They have an agreeable bitterish and astringent taste, and a recent English traveller thus describes their singular and valuable qualities: "They have the effect of preventing hunger, strengthening the stomach, and enlivening the mind. A man can perform a day's journey upon a single kola nut, and if eaten at night they prevent sleep. I have long wished to introduce them to the notice of literary men and those who have much mental work. I can testify myself to their restorative properties when fatigued by mental application and oppressed by the heat of the climate. The way for Europeans to use them is this: Take half a kola, or a whole one, well masticate, swallow the juice, eject the residue, then drink cold water; and the bitter water shall become sweet, for a peculiar and pleasant flavor is imparted to it. The tree furnishing the nut is also cultivated in the West Indies and in Brazil."

—The Poles do not seem much disposed to take advantage of the "permission" accorded them by an imperial ukase the other day, to use the Russian language at divine service in their churches. The peasantry, notwithstanding the persuasions and threats of the officials, persist in refusing to say their prayers out of Russian prayer-books; and the Polish priests are naturally among the warmest opponents of the measure. One of them, Pietrovicz, Dean of the Diocese of Vienna, was ordered to read the ukase to his congregation after the sermon on Lady Day. He did so, but burnt the document as the altar immediately afterward. The incident produced tremendous enthusiasm among the Poles who were present, and Pietrovicz then addressed to his hearers an eloquent denunciation of the persecutions suffered by the Polish Church at the hands of the Russian Government. The usual result followed. Pietrovicz was arrested by the police as he was descending from the pulpit, and transported on the following day to the government of Archangel, without trial.

—The tiny steamer City of Ragusa attracts much attention at Liverpool. She is twenty feet long, and is the property of Captain Primrose, but to be sailed by Captain J. C. Buckley. Both gentlemen appear confident that with the course they have planned out for themselves, and with fair weather, they will be able to reach New York in about fifty days. The City of Ragusa is covered over her whole length, and lined inside to the flooring, having a manhole or cockpit amidships. "Below" is fitted up with as much comfort as the limited space would permit of. There is a patent stove for cooking the provisions—there being three months' supplies on board—on the voyage; and also a sleeping space for either skipper when he is not on "watch." The boat is rigged as a yawl, and can spread about seventy yards of canvas. Her tanks are capable of containing 100 gallons of water; but should any accident occur by which it would be necessary to lighten the vessel, a tap can be undone, and the water if necessary, be allowed to escape. The City of Ragusa is fitted up with a two-bladed auxiliary propeller, which can be worked by hand on the same principle as a ship's pump. Besides Messrs. Primrose and Buckley, the only living thing on board will be a fine Newfoundland dog.

—The collection of fish in the zoological museum at Boston is one of the greatest scientific curiosities. Of its kind the collection stands alone among all zoological museums. If the new building which is contemplated is erected, and the museum transferred from a store-house, as it is now, into an artistically and systematically arranged collection, scientific men from all parts of the world may well make a pilgrimage to this Mecca of ichthyology. To give our readers an idea of the immense [illegible]

and sixty jars of all sizes, from the smallest, six inches high and one inch in diameter, to the biggest, three feet high and some fifteen inches in diameter, containing each from one to fifty specimens, and collectively several hundred. And yet this is by no means half of the collection. The rest remain for the present piled up in tanks, barrels, kegs, and earthen jars in two immense vaulted and fire-proof cellars. These cellars offer a most singular aspect. There are thousands of barrels, from the size of powder kegs to that of whiskey barrels, in which fish of various dimensions are pickled, like herrings or codfish, and are preserved in alcohol. According to size, there are from twenty to several hundred fish in these barrels. They are used by professors and students as specimens for the study of comparative zoology, and they are exchanged or given away, often by the hundreds to foreign universities.

—The Royal Astronomical Society of Great Britain is making preparations for observing the total eclipse of the sun, in December next, on a complete scale. The eclipse will be invisible in the United States, being central at noon in longitude 6 degrees west from Greenwich and north latitude 36¼ degrees. The line of central eclipse will begin in longitude 48° west, latitude 50° north, and end in 15 degrees east and 45 degrees north. The line of totality will pass over Oporto, in Portugal; Cadiz, Oran, in Algeria; Syracuse, in Sicily, and Mount Etna. It will last about two minutes, during which time the brilliant display of the corona will be visible. It is probable that the United States Naval Observatory will furnish a party of observation, and one or two other parties may also go out from the United States to watch the phenomenon.

An exchange informs us that a gentleman of Rock Island, Ill., has discovered a new planet. The description of its location agrees so well with that of the planet Mercury that there can be little doubt that this gentleman has rediscovered a planet which is said to have been noticed by Adam when he named the seven days of the week in the original Hebrew.

PERSONAL.

A Mexican offers to shoot Juarez for $200.

—The Madrid journals announce the arrival of A. Dumas, Sr., who is collecting materials for a work entitled "The Past, The Present, and the Future of Spain."

—General Goicouria was captured by one of the gunboats built in this country for Spain.

—Pope Innocent XII. excommunicated all who used tobacco in any form, while Pius IX uses snuff and smokes.

—Edward Burlingame, son of the late Minister, is going to look after the San Francisco property purchased by his father there four years ago, and which Californians declare is now worth $800,000.

—The London Court Circular, of April 23, says: "A marriage is arranged between the Hon. Henry Cowper, M. P., brother of the Earl Cowper, and Mrs. Ives, daughter of his Excellency Mr. Motley, the United States Minister."

—The Nashville Banner announces that the illness of the Hon. Gustavus A. Henry, "the eagle orator of Tennessee," is of such a serious character (cancer of the stomach) that he can live but a few days.

—Maximilian's Quartermaster, once a wealthy French merchant, is selling soda for a living in Texas.

—Brick Pomeroy says John Morrissey does not make a living by his toil, but by his toils.

—Edward Padelford, of Savannah, Ga., has given $10,000 for the erection of a church for poor and infirm freedmen.

—Dr. H. T. Helmbold, Henry Clews, Geo. Osborn, Professor Eastman, Pap Gilman, and Potter Palmer, will each sport a four-in-hand turnout at Saratoga this season.

—General Pratt, the "Great American Traveller," says that, "after thirty years' experience, enough to put down a million ordinary men forever, he has come to the conclusion that American politics is hell's grist mill to grind up devils in."

—Recorder Hackett is a keen sportsman, and the best shot in America. He can knock the ashes off any man's cigar at thirty paces, who has courage enough to hold it in his mouth when the Recorder fires. Very confidential friends have allowed him to shoot a dime from between their fingers; and after dinner, young Bennett, of the Herald, has let him shoot an apple on the top of his head.

—The Belgian, Lathaumos, who was recently convicted and sentenced to death for the murder of Miss Lombard, and the attempted murder of a fellow-servant, received a remission of the capital sentence, and was brought before the Criminal Court this week to hear the commutation to forced labor for life might be formally announced to him. When the decree sparing his life was read he evinced no emotion, but told the officers who guarded him that he had only one cause of regret, and that was that he had failed to kill his fellow-servant, the cook.

—A daughter of Chief Justice Chase, who is said to possess remarkable talent, is about to enter the literary field as a juvenile novelist, her book being now nearly ready for press, to be illustrated by herself with much humor and spirit. Miss Greeley, daughter of Horace Greeley, is also writing a book to be called "Tropical Sketches."

—A young man named Frank Thorne, now stopping in Buffalo, has concluded arrangements with parties at Niagara Falls, to make a leap from the new suspension bridge into the river, a distance of 190 feet, on the 13th of next August. Seats sufficient to accommodate several thousand persons will be erected along both shores. Thorne is to receive the sum of $10,000 for the undertaking.

—A despatch from Paris announces the death of Baron Ernest John de Stackelberg, Russian Minister to the Court of Napoleon III. Baron de Stackelberg occupied the position of Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary for more than two years. Previous to being sent to represent his Imperial master at the French Court, he occupied the post of Counsellor of State of the Russian Empire.

POLITICAL.

The Democracy of Kentland, Newton County, Ind., put in nomination a negro, for the office of Town Treasurer. At Westville, same county, they headed their ticket with the colored barber of the town.

—Punchinello has a cartoon representing the "Barnacles on our Commerce"—a long line of ships lying idle in port, with a long line of disconsolate ship-owners, in sad perspective, sitting on pier posts, and a rusting anchor and ring-bolt in the foreground, where an "intelligent foreigner" and a "despondent ship-owner" are discussing the situation. The barnacles are seen on the nearest ship's side in the nature of taxes on hulls, on oak knees, on masts, on yards, on cables, on cotton, on everything that enters into the fitting out of a ship or that constitutes her cargo.

—Two Democratic candidates for Prosecuting Attorney pummelled each other in Lawrenceburg, Ind., the other day. They struck one another at random, disregarding the plainly established rules of the P. R. altogether. Both were badly gouged, and both whipped.

—The Carrollton (Ill.) Gazette mentions the following as having been spoken of as Democratic candidates for the State Senate from the district composed of the counties of Pike, Scott, Greene, Jersey and Calhoun: William R. Archer and Scott Wike, of Pittsfield; and H. C. Withers, of Carrollton.

CROPS.

The Janesville (Wis.) Gazette says: "The drought in this vicinity is getting to be really serious. Grass, so far from growing, seems to be really parched up, while grain is halting between two opinions, not knowing whether to stand still and await events, or give up the fight, and garden sass is having it rough. Since the disappearance of snow, there have been but one or two showers of sufficient magnitude to lay the dust. Rain is needed, and that badly. It is fortunate that the stage of water in Rock River is good, for the city is getting to rely on it largely for its supply or aqueous fluid."

—The Detroit Free Press of the 16th speaks of crops on the line of the Michigan Central Railroad as follows: "The weather during the last week has been favorable for all the growing crops. The eastern portion of this line was favored with showers, but the western part now needs more rain. Grass, wheat, and oats are in want of rain, as well as the late-planted corn. The ground is too dry to sprout the corn. Three times the amount of oats and a much larger breadth of corn are put in this year than last. Much less ground is planted to potatoes than last year, but probably enough to produce all that will be wanted. All the varieties of fruits are making a show of good crops, with the exception of blackberries and raspberries. The last two named were injured in some localities by the snow storm in the middle of April. The wheat is looking first-rate. Oats, barley and grass need rain, but have not yet suffered by drought."

—The Indianapolis Journal of the 5th has the following: "Potato bugs have appeared in force in the neighborhood of Cambridge, and it is feared that they will do much damage to the growing crop. The Lawrenceburg Register says that vegetation of all kinds is advancing rapidly in Dearborn County, and the crop prospect is highly flattering just now. The Waterloo (DeKalb County) Press says that vegetation is as far advanced there as it has been the 1st of June in previous years. The Lagrange Standard says: 'Thus far the fruit trees speak for themselves as to our present fruit prospects. The apple, peach, cherry and plum trees are well filled with healthy appearing blows.' A correspondent of the Winamac (Pulaski County) Republican, says: 'The prospect for fruit was never better. Apples, peaches, and every other kind, save cherries, have as yet escaped. Wheat generally looks well. Rye is always fair in this section, if put in in good time and order.' The Kentland (Newton County) Gazette says: 'The crops promise to be fine this year, and if they prove so it will put this section all right again. The scarcity of money arises from the want of something to sell. Peaches will be plenty where there are trees plenty. The fruit crop promises to be a large one.' A number of gentlemen in Rensselaer, Jasper County, have demonstrated that the proper way to obtain early onions and lettuce is to plant them in the fall and protect them in the winter by a covering of straw or leaves. In this manner they obtain these vegetables from two weeks to a month earlier than when planted in the spring."

ROME.

The Dogmas of Faith.

The following is the Dogmatic Constitution of Catholic Faith, published in the third public meeting of the great Œcumenical Council of the Vatican, held in St. Peter's on the 24th of April (as revised from the Schema de Fide distributed among the Fathers of the Council on the 7th of March):

I.—Of God, the Creator of all things.

1. If any one shall deny the one true God, Creator of all things visible and invisible, anathema sit (let him be accursed).

2. If any one shall presume to affirm that nothing exists except matter, anathema sit.

3. If any one shall say that the substance or essence of God and of all things is one and the same, anathema sit.

4. If any one shall say that finite things, as well corporeal as spiritual, or at least spiritual things, have emanated from the Divine Substance; or that the Divine Essence has made all things by the manifestation or evolution of itself within finite (as so determinate) constitutes the totality of created things, distinguished as to kind, species, and individuals, anathema sit.

5. If any one shall not confess that the world and all created things which are contained therein, both spiritual and material, [illegible] ... necessity loves Himself; or shall deny that the world has been brought into existence for the glory of God, anathema sit.

II.—Of Revelation.

1. If any one shall say that the one true God, our Creator and Lord, cannot be certainly known through the things that are made, and by the natural light of human reason, anathema sit.

2. If any one shall say that it cannot be effected, or is not expedient that man should be instructed by divine revelation concerning God and the worship to be rendered to Him, anathema sit.

3. If any one shall say that man cannot be raised by the divine power to the knowledge and perfection that are preternatural, but may and ought to attain finally to the possession of all truth and goodness by perpetual progress, anathema sit.

4. If any one shall not receive as sacred and canonical the entire books of Holy Scripture, with all their parts, as the sacred Council of Trent defined and enumerated them, or shall deny that these books are divinely inspired, anathema sit.

III.—Of Faith.

1. If any one shall say that human reason is so independent that faith cannot be commanded and exacted from it by God, anathema sit.

2. If any one shall say that divine faith cannot be distinguished from the natural knowledge of God and of moral objects, and that it is not, therefore, requisite for divine faith that revealed truth should be believed on account of the authority of God, who Himself reveals, anathema sit.

3. If any one shall say that divine revelation cannot be recommended to belief by external signs, and that consequently men should be incited to faith solely by the internal experience or private inspiration of each individual, anathema sit.

4. If any one shall say that no miracles can be wrought, and that consequently all narratives of such things, even if contained in Holy Scripture, are to be classed as fables or myths, or that miracles can never be recognized with certainty, and that the divine origin of the Christian religion cannot be satisfactorily proved by them, anathema sit.

5. If any one shall say that the assent of Christian faith is not free, but is necessarily caused by the arguments of human reason, or that the grace of God is necessary for the living faith which works through love (quæ per charitatem operatur) alone, anathema sit.

6. If any one shall say that the condition of the faithful is the same, and equivalent to the condition of those who have not yet attained to the only true faith, and that Catholics may, therefore, be justified in calling into doubt and suspending their assent to that faith which they have already received under the government of the church, until such time as they can accomplish a scientific demonstration of the credibility and unity of their faith, anathema sit.

IV.—Of Faith and Reason.

1. If anyone shall say that no true mysteries, properly so called, are contained in Divine revelation, but that all the dogmas of faith may be understood and demonstrated by a properly cultivated intelligence and deduced from natural principles, anathema sit.

2. If anyone shall say that human sciences are to be studied and pursued with such license that the assertions founded on them are to be held as truth, even if in contradiction to revealed doctrine, and that they cannot be proscribed by the Church, anathema sit.

3. If anyone shall say that it may be lawful at any time to attribute to the dogmas propounded by the Church a sense different from that in which the Church interprets and has ever understood them, in order to bring them into accordance with the progress of science, anathema sit.

(Follows upon this a form of ratification in the name of the Pontiff, urging all the faithful to maintain these doctrines, and especially those whose task is that of teachers, superiors, &c., to co-operate herein by condemning and suppressing the errors condemned in the eighteen canons; the abstract principles concerned as far as possible of the four preceding chapters, which were read aloud previously, and in which these errors are more fully dwelt on and pointed out to the minds of the faithful.)

THE LASH.

Whipping Criminals in Newcastle, Del.

Newcastle, Del. (May 14), Correspondence of the New York Herald.

Though the Delaware papers for days have contained the announcement that to-day the whipping of criminals by the Sheriff would occur, the town up to this moment (and the big show is now over) has been as quiet as if nothing out of the way was the matter. When I reached here this morning a little before 10 o'clock I found not the slightest excitement prevailing. There was no crowd about the prison clamoring for admission, such as I have witnessed in the vicinity of your Tombs on a hanging day or some similar occasion of interest. Nobody except the Sheriff and myself seemed to mind the fact that some poor devils were shortly to be lashed. And, to say the truth, the Sheriff, though he talked about the subject, appeared perfectly unconcerned. The men of Newcastle talked about their peaches and other crops, discussed politics, and spoke with warmth concerning a Democratic meeting to occur here to-night, but never an allusion did they make to the whipping. I confess that this unconcern took me aback considerably. I could not understand it. Finding myself very much excited, nervous and apprehensive regarding the coming spectacle, I thought everybody else about here ought to be equally affected. I had pictured to my mind hundreds of people, men, women and children, rushing to the prison gates at an early hour in the morning and waiting there impatiently until the jailer should throw wide the janua to let the crowd in to gloat over the agonies of the victims. What I had read of the horrors of the whipping-post as described by chroniclers earlier in the field than myself led me to conjure up this exciting picture. But how much was I mistaken, or rather how wildly did those enterprising chroniclers exaggerate!

Instead of encountering a vast throng panting for horrible sights—instead of finding myself obliged with difficulty to reach the prison door in consequence of the hustling, bustling, noisy, and selfish crowd of sight-seekers—what did I behold? Only about three small boys and six large girls, such as Dickens describes at the Easterville meeting—frolicking about the prison on Market street, and apparently not gathered there particularly with a view to attend the whipping. Just back of the jail there is a school house, and I really believe that the youngsters were amusing themselves preparatory to attacking their lessons, in place of waiting for the spectacle. I am inclined to think that the educational rod is more interesting to them than the lash of the Sheriff. Familiarity, they say, breeds contempt. I should say, from what I have seen here to-day, that the New Castlers' familiarity with the whipping-post has worked upon them so that they do not care a snap for it. I mean, of course, for seeing it in operation. Had such a thing occurred in New York the accommodation of your largest prison yard would have seen inadequate, and a regiment of policemen would have been required to preserve order in the streets hard by.

Night watchman Vining exhibited to me a list of the persons to be whipped, and while I was looking them over, Mr. Wiss, the prison warden, came up, and observed that one of them, Henry McKennon by name, was not to undergo the sentence. The Judge, he said, had concluded to change the sentence. It appears that McKennon, who is a white man, very young, very slender, and very delicate, has been bleeding from the lungs for several days, and it was thought wise not to submit him to the lash, lest he should suffer more than desired by his judges—lest, in short, the nervous shock that might happen should put an end to his existence. So poor McKennon, who was pointed out to me, was informed that he was not to be whipped, and the joyful announcement almost made him swoon.

The other victims, Dunning informed me, were to be conducted to the post in the following order:

First—Sublon Swiggett (black), twenty lashes.

Second—Thomas Ventries (black), twenty lashes.

Third—Frederick Harris (black), twenty lashes.

Fourth—John Willis (white), twenty lashes.

Fifth—William Thomas (black), twenty lashes.

Sixth—James Sudler (black), forty lashes.

Thus making in all only six to be whipped, instead of some twenty, as I was informed yesterday.

I asked whether the criminals would be led forth one by one, or all together. Mr. Wild answered that they would be brought forth one at a time.

"Where are they now?" I inquired.

"Dressing for the show," said one of the prison officials.

I started to see them preparing their curious toilet, and was conducted by Mr. Wild to Mahlon Swiggett's cell.

Swiggett was in a cell with two other darkies, and was endeavoring to calm his nerves by walking up and down.

"Ain't you to catch it to-day?" said Wild to Swiggett.

The latter stopped suddenly, bowed smilingly and answered, wriggling his shoulders, "Yes, massa."

"Well, then, peel off right away," said Mr. Wild. "Take off your clothes and make ready."

Swiggett, wriggling harder and attempting to force a smile, answered:

"What, massa, must I take off all my clothes?"

Mr. Wild. No, you needn't take them all off, but you must take off your shirt and throw a blanket over your shoulders. We shall want you in a minute. Be lively, now.

Swiggett. Yes, massa.

And Swiggett, all the while wriggling as though the lash were at him already, and making desperate efforts at the same time to look delighted, proceeded to divest himself of one of the two garments covering his nakedness. His entire wardrobe consisted of shirt and pants, and when the former was removed it disclosed a full chest, brawny, muscular arms, and splendid physical development. He danced on the floor once or twice by way of showing he possessed nerve, and then threw over him his sleeping blanket. And thus covered, Swiggett stood in his little cell in full whipping costume. His toilet was complete, all but the stripes he was to receive outside.

Having witnessed Swiggett's preparations I next sauntered out into the prison yard. Mr. Wining was just opening the large heavy gate, with Warden Wiss by his side. As he commenced to draw back the bolts, and when I heard him shout out to some one pushing on the other side,

"Now, then, hold up—just wait a minute."

I said to myself, "Ah, here we have the crowd at last." I supposed, of course, the pushing could only come from a crowd. If anybody at that moment had suggested to me that perhaps it was not a crowd after all, but only a little boy, I think I might have been tempted to pull down the whipping-post and drive the cold-blooded suggestor fifteen feet beneath the Delaware sands. But luckily nobody said a word to me just then. I revelled all alone in the glorious expectation of the coming crowd breaking their necks in the hurry to get in.

But I was blasted again by disappointment. When the gates were swung open only a dozen little boys and girls made their appearance, and none of them got hurt even, which appeared like adding insult to injury. I could have forgiven the twelve youngsters then if only one of them sustained some fracture, however slight. When these little ones got snugly arranged under the shadow of the high wall along Market street, about fifteen or sixteen men straggled in, and then, at 10 o'clock, precisely, Sheriff Richardson [illegible]

Between up his position on the Orange street side of the yard, or to the left of the criminals as they would stand when fastened to the whipping-post. Vining stationed himself on the opposite side, facing the Sheriff, and then the latter said to Mr. Wild, "Ready!"

Mr. Wild immediately disappeared and returned with the first victim, the wriggling Swiggett, not yet finished wriggling, still desperately smiling; and now looking through those smiles a piteous appeal to the Sheriff.

"Off with your blanket," said Vining.

The wriggler obeyed, and stood in front of the post, looking from side to side. I think at that time Swiggett would have turned pale, if he could; and I am certain that he must have "felt pale;" for I then realized that, after all, the term "feel pale" was not altogether without meaning or application. Vining fastened the victim's wrists to the post, and then Sheriff Richardson raised the whip and administered the first lash. It was done in an easy, gentle way, without using the slightest strength, and when the lash touched the naked flesh the victim made no motion, not even so much as one might when a fly tickles one's back. Each of the twenty lashes was given in the same easy style, and I am certain not one of them gave pain. As each blow was delivered Vining called out, "one, two, three, four, five, six, &c., on to the end. When Swiggett's hands were released he jumped lightly over to where he had thrown his blanket, and, hastily picking it up and casting it on his shoulders, scampered off, exclaiming derisively:

"Good-by. I'm gwine to leave yer now."

"Well, what do you think of 'the barbarous custom' now?" said the Sheriff, turning to me.

I remarked that I did not see much use to be derived from whipping in that style, and that I rather thought mitigating the sentence so largely was calculated to encourage crime. At the same time, while I spoke thus, I was wondering secretly whether Mr. Sheriff Richardson was not playing a sly little game; whether he had not got up this very mild exhibition specially for the delight of the New York Herald, to give the great American public a softened, delicate, rose-colored picture of the "barbarous institution." I own I could not help suspecting some such trick, but I judiciously kept the suspicious to myself, and my thoughts were interrupted by the appearance of victim No. 2, Thomas Ventries by name, a short, thick-set, chunky darky, whose wrists could hardly be got inside clasps, so fat or stout were they. His twenty lashes were soon over, and then came victim No. 3, Frederick Harris, followed soon by victim No. 4, John Willis, a really handsome white young man, with nothing vicious in his appearance except a little show of sulkiness. It had been all black before, and white was a relief. Shall I say it was so? or shall I rather say it was novelty, and not a pleasing one at that? For it made a spectator realize more keenly the degradation of this punishment to see one of the Caucasian race its victim, one of the same delicate skin and of the same superior creation as the bulk of the spectators. Willis took his position with a look of sulky defiance and indifference. The Sheriff remarked, while the victim's hands were being fastened:

"This is the second time that young rascal has been here."

"I think it is the third time," said Vining.

When I heard this announcement, I expected the lashing would be done in earnest. I thought surely now the Sheriff must show his muscle on this victim. But not so. Down came the twenty lashes as easily as all the others, so much so that I could not help saying to myself, "Pshaw! this is all a mockery. The Sheriff is doing this specially for my benefit." And while I thus cowardly conversed with myself I felt consoled. I said to myself, "Well, old fellow, you have done some good by coming here, anyhow. You have saved these poor devils from a sound lashing."

On Willis' back I had an evidence of how easily the blood might be drawn from a white man's back. Though the Sheriff struck so lightly, the whip reddened the skin of Willis' white back.

"You can't lash a white man like a nigger," said one of the officials standing at my side. "It's far easier to draw the blood from a white man than from a nigger. The white man's flesh is more tender, and won't endure half so much."

Victim No. 5 was another black man, William Thomas, of whom, when the Sheriff began to whip, the official who had remarked on the difference between white and black flesh, said in a loud voice, so that Richardson might hear, "That's the fellow that had the big knife. He ought to get it heavy." The Sheriff, however, heeded not the hint, and when it was over who used the knife got away. He big fellow ... "You are mistaken. The big fellow who used the knife got away. He isn't here at all." This Thomas is another man entirely.

The sixth and last victim of the show was James Sudler, a black man, whose sentence was forty lashes—twice as much as any yet whipped. The Sheriff made no discrimination in this case, however, and the exhibition closed without affording much food whereon to construct a very ordinary blood and thunder sensation.

TENNESSEE TRAGEDIES.

Old People Murdered for Gold—A Man Shot Down at His Own Door.

From the Memphis Appeal, May 14.

Two old people, man and wife, named Goode, were sole occupants of Favorite Island, forty miles below Memphis. They had toiled industriously, lived parsimoniously, and accumulated a little money. Few people knew them; their lives were spent in almost perfect solitude. They were hospitable and kind to each chance visitor of their island, and never imagined that by any possibility they would be harmed because they held a little wealth, the gains of steady toil and rigid economy. Unfortunately, the two simple-minded, honest old people had spoken of their hoarded possessions to one Billy Sanders, formerly of Illinois, who, employed as a laborer, had won the confidence of the aged couple. In fact, the old gentleman, Mr. Goode, had counted his treasure, some hundred dollars in gold, in the presence of this man Sanders.

Last Wednesday morning planters living on the Mississippi side of the river, seeing no one about Mr. Goode's house, no accustomed smoke issuing from the chimney of Mrs. Goode's kitchen, and observing the uneasiness of the cattle about the stables, crossed over to the island and soon discovered the terrible facts that accounted for the incidents which had only excited vague apprehensions. The dead body of Mr. Goode was found in a stable. He had evidently been killed by some one near at hand, and by a gun heavily charged. The whole posterior lobe of the brain was shot away. A thorough examination of the humble dwelling was made, and blood stains marked the floor and bed, through yard and gateway, to the water's edge. Plainly enough, Mrs. Goode had been murdered with her husband. Why her body was committed to the waves and that of her husband left unburied, is a fact not yet satisfactorily explained.

Sanders, who owned a skiff and some personal property, has disappeared with all his effects. There is nothing easily portable left in the house of Mr. Goode, and no one doubts that Sanders and an unknown man, often seen with him of late, are the assassins and robbers who have done this brutal, ghastly work. Sanders' supposed associate in crime only landed on the island from a steamer a few days ago. He has been arrested, and will probably hang, unless he can give some satisfactory explanation for his presence on that lonely island. Sanders must have sent for him to do this fearful deed, or aid in its execution. He could have no other business there.

ANOTHER SHOCKING TRAGEDY.

The exasperation of the people in the vicinity of Favorite Island was already at fever heat, when the fate of the Goode family was made known.

Tuesday—more than a week ago—at Hamlin's Landing, not far away from the now desolate island we have named, an atrocious, malicious murder was committed—the victim named Lee. He had charged a fellow named Leah with stealing a gun, the latter seemingly caring nothing for the allegation. Really he resolved in his heart to avenge the offence. With a coward's malice and brutal cruelty he wreaked fearful vengeance. He went away quietly, but a day or two later returned, with a dirty accomplice, and, seeing Mr. Lee standing in his own doorway, in the very presence of his household, the villain, without a word of warning, shot Lee dead. The murderer and his accomplice fled. These two crimes have so shocked and exasperated the people of the vicinity that if either of these murderers are caught they will very speedily pull hemp and dance on nothing.

THE CAMPBELLS COMING.

They Claim to Own the Greater Part of the City of Louisville—Property Valued at Over $75,000,000 Claimed.

From the Louisville Courier.

For several months past a vague report has been going the rounds that the heirs of Colonel John Campbell, one of the first settlers of Louisville, and who, with John Connelly, owned the tract of land that was laid off into a town, intend to institute suit to recover that part owned by Campbell, and which they claim belongs to them by inheritance. These rumors have been laughed at, especially by those now owning, or claiming to own, the property in question. Until within a few days past nothing definite was known in regard to the matter, and, in fact, the heirs had not revealed themselves, and, consequently, the reports that have been put into circulation were without sufficient confirmation or semblance of truth to entitle them to a newspaper notice. At last, however, something definite has turned up, and the heirs, twenty-nine in number, are on the eve of filing a suit of ejectment in the Chancery Court against some one of those occupying the property which they claim. This, we understand, from one of the heirs himself, will be done in a few days.

In order to make a test case, the heirs, or their representative, a week or so ago, leased one of the houses on the levee, which are to be torn down by order of the city to make way for the wharf, to a man named James Mulloy, who is now living in it. Yesterday Mulloy sent the following notice to the Mayor:

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 10, 1870.

Hon. Mayor John G. Baxter and the Legal Representatives of the City of Louisville:

"Are notified to desist at once from tearing down any buildings or walls adjacent and joining the building I am now occupying under lease from Campbell heirs, in the city of Louisville, Ky., on Bullitt street, between Main and the river (Nos. 7 and 8), as you endanger the lives of my family and the interest of my lease and the property I hold under the lease from Campbell heirs. JAMES MULLOY."

When those demolishing the buildings come to that in which Mulloy is living he will refuse to move out, and they will have to procure a writ of ejectment to make him vacate. This writ the Campbell heirs will contest, and thus the matter will be brought before the courts.

Those claiming to be the heirs of John Campbell are not his direct descendants, but are mostly the great grandchildren of his sister, Mrs. Beard, to whom he made over all his property. Mrs. Beard sold her life estate to Fortunatus Cosby, and when she died the rightful heirs were infants, and, consequently, the property went into the hands of Trustees appointed by Campbell in his will. It remained in the hands of these Trustees till the year 1832, when the last one died, and since that time it has been lost sight of. The heirs in question declare that they can show clean titles to all the property claimed, which is bounded about as follows: Beginning at Second street and the river, and running southeast to the corner of Preston and Green streets, thence south to Broadway, and thence down Broadway to the Ohio River. The property at the present time, with the improvements, is valued at over $75,000,000.

Something new in this extraordinary matter will probably be developed in a few days.

THE LAW COURTS.

Revenue Decision—When the Government Can't Recover on the Full Capacity of a Distillery.

Partnership Difficulty—Judgment Against a Bailor—End of the Blonde War.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

REVENUE DECISION.

Judge Blodgett has delivered the following decision, in the chancery cause of the United States v. Park & Turner (distillers), and J. H. Corwin. The decision is in support of the opinion lately delivered by Judge Drummond (published on Saturday).

[illegible]

THE UNITED STATES TAKES JUDGMENT.

United States v. T. J. Pickering et als. This was a suit instituted upon a distiller's bond, the allegation of the declaration being that sixty-one barrels of highwines were fraudulently removed from defendant's distillery, the tax upon the wines not having been paid. The case was submitted to the Court. It appeared that the whiskey were loaded upon a steamboat at Keithsburg, the locale of the distillery, for Davenport. By request of an agent of the defendants, Pickering, the boat tarried on its trip, so as to arrive at Davenport late at night. Being arrived there, the highwines were hastily removed. No explanation of the hasty exit from the vessel of the wines was given, although it was sought to prove that all the wines manufactured at the still were reported. The Court found for plaintiff; debt in the penalty of the bond; damages, $4,100.

SUPERIOR COURT.

PARTNERSHIP CONTROVERSY.

Mary A. Maus v. Calvin H. Swain et al. (The Swain Manufacturing Company). This was a suit instituted for a settlement of the affairs of the defendant company. The allegations were, that defendants had violated the agreement of partnership, and were about to sell the property of the concern under a claim of the agreement of copartnership, which, upon dissolution, unless there was an agreement, authorized sale at auction. The defendants now came in and moved that complainant be required to give additional bonds which were demanded by the defendants, and in the [illegible] ...

JUDGMENT AGAINST A BAILOR.

Oscar Skinner et al. v. J. H. Cleveland and F. B. Morgan. This was a suit upon a bail bond, the defendants having recognized as sureties of Amasa J. Finch, taken by a capias at the suit of plaintiffs. Judgment was obtained against Finch for $750, and his body not being surrendered judgment went against his bailors for the penalty of the bond, $1,500, to be discharged upon the payment of $814.24.

PARTITION.

C. F. H. H. Meyer et als. v. Emma Meyer et als. Decree entered for sale (in partition) of Sub-lots 63 and 64, Reeves' Subdivision of Lot 1, Block 57, Canal Trustees' Subdivision of the west half and part of the southeast quarter of Section 21, 39, 14.

George H. Gamble et als. v. Sophia Gamble et als. Decree passed confirming partition of the east 25 feet of Lot 8, Block 39, Ellis' Addition; lots 17, Holmes' subdivision of the north half of Block 11, Bushnell's Addition, and Lots 10 and 11, Block 11, Town of Evanston.

VOID TAX SALE.

Ulrich Rohrback v. The City of Chicago, Asahel Gage et als. Decree entered declaring void tax sale of Lots 23 and 24, Block 55, School Section Addition, except the north 75 feet of the lots and so much of the land as is included in Canal street.

Mary and George M. Fanning v. Paul Harbour and Philip Koehler. Trespass. Damages laid at $2,000. This is a suit brought to recover for an alleged forcible entry into plaintiffs' store, on Cottage Grove avenue, where, it is said, Mrs. Fanning was badly beaten, and a quantity of goods taken away.

Charles Gallagher v. James W. Musson. Assumpsit. Demand, $2,500.

John and Bertha Eich v. August and Caroline Gaw. Case. Damages laid at $5,000.

COUNTY COURT.

ADMINISTRATION.

Estate of George Frederick Herting. Letters of administration granted to Frederick Herting, under bond of $18,000.

Estate of Adam Keller. Katharina Keller (widow) appointed administrator, under bond of $4,400.

RECORDER'S COURT.

GUILTY MEN.

Timothy Fuller, Eli B. Weston, and Edward R. Benedict, who cheated a man of a team, complete, as was mentioned yesterday, were found guilty, fined each $100, and ordered to be sent to the County Jail each for ninety days.

THE BLONDES.

Lydia Thompson and Alexander Henderson, for a riotous assault on Wilbur F. Storey, were each fined $200. Pauline Markham, for being in their company, was fined $100. One Gordon—known as "Archy,"—who pointed out the victim, had nobody in court to respond for him, wherefore his bail bond was escheated.

MILWAUKEE AVENUE EXTENSION.

Henry Sweet et als. v. The City et als. This is a proceeding instituted to prevent the opening or extension of Milwaukee avenue, from its present terminus to Canal and Lake streets. The complainant alleges that this is a scheme of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company for the aggrandizement, and that he, as a property-owner, will be required to pay largely for the benefit of companies which are exempt from taxation for street improvements. It is also charged that the plan of the extension is fraudulently kept secret.

THE POLICE COURTS.

NORTH SIDE COURT.

On Monday evening, a desperado named John Dalton insulted a lady who was quietly passing along Cottage Grove avenue. He went so far even as to lay hands upon her with the intention of throwing her to the ground. Fortunately his design was frustrated by the appearance of Officer Cahill, who was attracted to the scene by the screams of the woman. A struggle ensued, during which Dalton drew a knife, and plunged the blade a half dozen times into the officer's body, each time inflicting a serious wound. The officer was thus compelled to forego his hold upon the villain, who instantly took to his heels, closely pursued by the policeman. Dalton, finding himself sorely pressed, dashed into the residence of a Mr. Austin, and, opening an inner door, found himself in a bath room occupied by a lady engaged in her ablutions. Scream upon scream followed. Dalton became confused, and, beating a hasty retreat, rushed into the arms of the officer, who held on to him until assistance arrived. Dalton was yesterday morning arraigned before the Police Court. Owing to the inability of the officer to appear as a witness, hearing was postponed, bail being fixed at $1,000.

Michael Nolan, while crossing the intersection of Wells and Lake streets, on Monday afternoon, was knocked down and seriously injured by a horse in charge of Alfred Townsend. As the driver is believed to have been at fault in the matter, he was arraigned before the Police Court yesterday morning, and held for further examination in bail of $500.

WEST SIDE COURT.

John Fewster picked up a number of loose articles about his neighborhood on Milwaukee avenue, on Monday, and sold them for whiskey. Sent for twenty days to the Bridewell.

Mary Bertha, for depriving her husband of his pantaloons, and pawning them for a "flowing bowl" of punch, was sent up for thirty days.

John Mayham, aged 17, and Elizabeth Wilson, a very pretty little damsel of 14, were fined $5 each for seeking repose in a shed at an unseemly hour in the night.

Frank Huber, a vagrant, was sent for 100 days to the Bridewell.

NORTH SIDE COURT.

Henry C. Wells, formerly in the employ of J. P. Watkins on Kinzie street, a few days since indulged in some unauthorized collections in the name of his whilom employer. Hence he was arrested on the charge of obtaining money under false pretences, and held for trial in bail of $500.

Michael Galvin, John Sanderson, and John Smith, three young rogues, attempted a burglary on Monday night. As they were arrested before the act was fairly consummated, the charge was changed to disorderly conduct, with a fine of $50 against each.

REAL ESTATE.

Warrantee deeds conveying city and suburban property, within seven miles of the Court House, filed for record on Tuesday, May 17:

West Indiana st, n w cor of Robey st, s f, 48x125 ft; May 11	$2,400
West Adams st, n e cor of Winchester st, s f, 125x125 ft; April 29	13,300
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Liberty st, w of Jefferson st, 50x72 ft; May 16	1,300
[illegible]	1,500
[illegible]	1,300
[illegible]	1,000
West Washington st, 124 ft w of Sheldon st, n f, 24x125 ft; April 29	[illegible]
Beebee st, 96 ft n of Jackson st, w f, [illegible]	3,000
DeKoven st, 22 ft w of Halsted st, s f, 25x112 2-10 ft; May 11	[illegible]
Union st, 96 ft n of Madison st, e f, and lots [illegible]	1,500
[illegible] Clair st, [illegible]; May 14	4,000
Linden st, n w cor of Mohawk st, s f, [illegible] 100 ft; May 9	1,800
Kruger st, [illegible]	1,300
Kruger st, [illegible] Sheffield av, n e, 24x125 ft; July 14, 1869	1,000
Halsted st, 116 ft s of Clay st, e f, 50x125 ft; May 14	5,000
Fullerton av, s w cor of Pacific st, [illegible]; April 11	1,300
North Clark st, opposite Goethe st, 50x125 ft (for exchange of Goethe st); May 14	4,000
Wabash av, 421 ft s of Twenty-sixth st, w f, 50x[illegible] ft; May 14	10,000
Michigan av, 100 ft s of Twenty-fifth st, e f, 50x180 ft; May 2	12,000
Indiana av, n w cor of Thirty-first st, e f, 100x180½ ft; April 29	18,000
SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.	
Fanning st, 200 ft s of Leland av, e f, 100x[illegible]; May 4	3,000
SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.	
Erina av, n w cor of Pitfield st, s f, 112x125 ft, with 44 other lots; May 13	1,500
Erina av, 125 ft s of Forty-ninth st, s f, 50x125 ft; May 16	300
Michigan av, 3 ft n of 58th south of Fifth-third st, f, 100x121 ft; May 4	3,300
Wabash av, 263 ft s of Sixty-third st, e f, 48x[illegible] ft; April 11	300
WEST OF OLD CITY LIMITS.	
Fulton st, 100 ft e of Laramie st, s f, 25x125 ft; May 17	1,600

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Skim Milk Order—Weekly Mortality Report.

Suggestions and Recommendations of Superintendent Rauch.

The regular meeting of the Board of Health was held yesterday afternoon, the President in the chair.

Several applications for positions were referred to the Committee on Appointments.

SKIM MILK.

The Committee on Ordinances reported the following, which was adopted:

On and after July 1 it shall be unlawful for any person or persons to sell, or expose for sale, within the city of Chicago, any skimmed or skimmed milk, without at the time of the sale stating the character of the milk.

NEGLIGENT OFFICE-HOLDERS.

A communication was read from the Health Officer complaining of the non-abatement of nuisances made and owned by men holding office in the city, who paid no attention to notices served on them, and seemed to think they were entitled to special consideration.

The Health Officer was instructed to proceed against these as against all other offenders.

WEEKLY MORTALITY.

The Sanitary Superintendent submitted his report, showing the deaths for the week, or 16 more than for the preceding one. Of these, 47 were males and 38 females, and 48 were under 5 years. There were 15 deaths by consumption and 10 by convulsions.

The Sanitary Superintendent, in his remarks on the "causes of mortality," etc., says:

[illegible]

	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.
Rain from Jan. 1 to May 1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mean temperature from 1st to May 16	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mean temperature for April	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

NUISANCES.

The Health Officer reported that 1,577 nuisances had been abated during the week.

TENANT HOUSES.

A report was read, made by Sanitary Inspector Hay, relative to tenant-house property. It seems desirable to him, to speedily see that the owner is inaccessible, and the tenant is unable to make the desired improvements, that the board should assume authority to enable it to make improvements absolutely demanded and hold the property liable for the expense. He mentions specially the tenements numbered from No. 264 to No. 266½, South May street, the houses in front of which are a stagnant pool, offensive to the eye and nose. It is, he says, impossible to convey an idea of the filthiness of this area about 14,000 square feet.

The matter will be taken under advisement.

Several reports from other Sanitary Inspectors, showing generally an improved condition of affairs, were read.

The board then adjourned.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

New Members Installed—Address of the Retiring President.

Mr. King Elected to the Vacated Office—Mr. Wentworth on Committees.

A regular meeting of the Board of Education was held last night. Present—Inspectors King, Shackford, J. R. Briggs, Runyan, Moore, Schintz, Tully, Clark, Wuensche, Meserve, Holden, Walsh, Macalister, Moore, Wentworth, Healy, and the President.

NEW MEMBERS.

The Secretary stated that he had received certificates of the election of J. N. Barker, Fourth Ward; L. Stone, Fifth Ward; J. D. Tully, Seventh Ward; E. F. Runyan, Fourteenth Ward; and J. C. Richberg, Eleventh Ward, as Inspectors of Schools.

They were declared elected, and took their seats.

REMARKS OF THE RETIRING PRESIDENT.

President Briggs said:

GENTLEMEN: In retiring from my position, I desire to call your attention for a brief moment. [illegible]

VOTE OF THANKS.

Inspector Runyan moved that the thanks of the board be tendered to the retiring President for the manner in which he had performed the duties of his office.

The Inspector spoke a few warm words of commendation of the retiring President, and of Mr. Bonfield, after which the motion was adopted.

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT.

Inspector Clark moved that the board proceed to the election of President.

The motion was agreed to.

Inspector Wentworth gave notice that he should, during the evening, move a change of the rules in reference to the appointment of committees. He believed most of the trouble in the board had arisen from putting the appointment in the hands of one man. The board could do it better than any presiding officer.

Inspector Holden nominated Mr. King for President.

Inspector Clark nominated Mr. Wentworth, who declined, and announced that he might, during the year, resign his Inspectorship, but while in the board he should stand firm by his platform of more schools for the same money.

A ballot was had, resulting—King, 14; Macalister, 1; Shackford, 1; Wentworth, 1.

Mr. King was declared elected.

VICE PRESIDENT.

The board proceeded to the election of a Vice President.

Inspector Moore nominated Mr. Runyan.

A ballot was had, resulting: Runyan, 14.

He was declared elected.

BUILDING AND SUPPLY AGENT.

The board then proceeded to the election of a Building and Supply Agent, and Mr. James Ward was unanimously elected.

On motion, the election of an Assistant Clerk was temporarily postponed.

APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEES.

Inspector Schintz offered the following:

[illegible]

bers of the Committee, and the Committees on Divisions and Primary Schools to be filled by the President of the board and assigned as at present, and [illegible]

Inspector Wentworth was in favor of having each Inspector a member of the committee. He then proceeded to speak of the manner in which he had been prevented during his first membership. He had written protests, which were destroyed. He had had reports hung up, and [illegible]

Inspector Runyan thought the [illegible] practicable.

Inspector Wentworth was in favor of selecting the Committees on Schools by lot. At present numerous dead-heads were kept in, owing to their church, or political, or blood connections. It was time they were turned out.

Inspectors Macalister and Schintz opposed the proposed method.

Inspector Meserve did not believe in all the talk about bargaining and corruption. It might be so in Congress or the Common Council, but not in the Board of Education. He was opposed to Inspector Schintz's resolution. The President could select committees better than the board.

Inspector McAllister did not think it politic to pass the resolution. They had chosen Mr. King unanimously, and they had perfect confidence in him.

Inspector Walsh was in favor of the election of all committeemen by the board. He was aware the aspirants for the Presidency had had to promise places to secure votes.

Inspector Wentworth moved as an amendment to Inspector Schintz's resolution, that all of the committees be elected by the board, except when there were more than three members.

Inspector Holden said that he had been twice elected President, and had never made any pledges to secure the place. If they would elect good men, there was no necessity for changing the rule. If the power of appointment was taken from the President, they would certainly have rings outside the board.

Inspector Wentworth withdrew his amendment.

Inspector Schintz's resolution was then lost—yeas, 5; nays, 9, as follows:

Yeas—Wentworth, Healy, Walsh, Richberg, Wuensche, Schintz, Clark, Shackford, and the President—[illegible]

Nays—Barker, Stone, Tully, Macalister, Holden, Briggs, Moore, Runyan, and Meserve—9.

FORESTING SCHOOLS.

Certain bids for grading the Forest Avenue and Larrabee Street Schools were referred to the Board of Public Works, with instructions to have the buildings graded.

SPECIAL ASSESSMENTS.

The Finance Committee reported recommending the payment of about $3,500 of special assessments on school property occupied by school buildings, and the report was concurred in.

FOREST AVENUE SCHOOL ROOF.

The Finance Committee asked instructions concerning a bill of $510 for carpentering and roofing the Forest Avenue School, the roof being in a very leaky condition, and becoming worse every day.

Inspector Macalister moved that the matter be referred to the Finance Committee for investigation and report.

Inspector Walsh did not want to pay anything since the roof was worthless and would have to be taken down. The first rain would drive out the children.

The motion to refer was agreed to.

On motion, the board adjourned to meet on Tuesday next.

HOMŒOPATHY.

Annual Meeting of the Illinois Association.

Reports of Officers and Addresses of Members.

MORNING SESSION.

The sixteenth annual session of the Illinois Homœopathic Medical Association began at 11 o'clock yesterday morning in the hall, No. 86 Lake street. The attendance was small, owing to the proximity of the Western and National Conventions. The President, Dr. O. H. Mann, of Evanston, took the chair, and called the meeting to order.

Dr. Adam Miller, of Chicago, offered prayer.

The Secretary, Dr. J. S. Mitchell, of Chicago, read the minutes of the last meeting, which were adopted.

Dr. Adam Miller moved that the editor of the Investigator be requested to collect materials to write obituaries of Doctors R. C. W. Adams, W. Shurley, and L. G. Clark, prominent members of the profession, who died since the last meeting.

The motion prevailed.

The minutes of the special meeting held last year were next read, and adopted.

A letter regretting his absence was read from Dr. C. G. Ober, of LaCrosse, Wis. He wrote of the growth of homœopathy in his State, and of the legalization of that school of practice, which placed it on an equality with the old school.

The communication was ordered to be placed on the record.

Dr. H. W. Rice, of Elgin, applied for membership.

The application was referred to Drs. Hedges, Duncan, and Burt.

The Chairmen of the different committees were called upon to state when they would report upon the subjects assigned to them at the last meeting.

Dr. T. C. Duncan, of Chicago, reported on "Psychological Medicine." Hahnemann, the speaker said, paid much attention to diseases of the mind, and so did other eminent homœopathists. He then went on to talk scientifically of the relations of the mind and the brain to the body. Laminated structures, posterior lobe, superficial layers, central axes, pyramidal convolutions, cerebral hemispheres, olfactory bulbs, and other luminous words were treated in a manner interesting, and no doubt interesting, to medical students. The speaker referred to the McFarland case, and gave his opinion of Dr. Hammond as to McFarland's sanity. To the ordinary observer, the speaker said, it seemed to be a business-like murder to get rid of a rival in the great game of life, but the [illegible] congestion of the brain, producing temporary insanity. Insanity was prevalent in the western countries of Europe, where the people were engaged in all kinds of employment, year after year and generation after generation. Continuous and monotonous employment produced insanity. In Russia and this country insanity was not very common.

Dr. J. Moore, of Kankakee, gave some observations on mental conditions, indicating lunacy.

Dr. Duncan's paper was ordered to be published.

The convention adjourned until 2 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The convention reassembled at 2:45.

The President was called upon for his annual address.

He referred to the past year, and to the success and progress of their system during that time. They were growing so numerous and strong that they were becoming careless as to the professional character of many men who claimed to be homœopathists, when, in reality, they were still hankering after the drug shop and the old allopathic system, which many of them had just abandoned. He entreated them to support the County, State, and National Associations.

The thanks of the meeting were voted to the President for his able and encouraging address.

Dr. Evans, of Peoria, remembered the time when homœopathy was considered a sort of quackery, but now in Peoria he considered it was almost a rival. The allopathic gentlemen were always consulted by the most homœopathic ones. The mongrels, who were half and half, he was inclined to encourage, as their tendency was towards homœopathy.

The Board of Censors recommended the election of J. M. Evans, M. D., of Peoria, and H. W. Rice, M. D., of Elgin.

They were elected.

The members amused themselves for a short time paying their annual dues.

Dr. Lewis Dodge, of Chicago, spoke on "Medical Jurisprudence." He referred to the experience at Springfield in opposing a bill which the allopaths tried to rush through in their own interest. He wanted to have a bill that would protect all physicians. There ought to be a general law which would protect all physicians. He would like a committee to be appointed to prepare such a bill for presentation to the next General Assembly.

Finally, the matter was referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence.

Dr. Pratt, of Wheaton, regretted that too many patients prevented him from preparing a report on surgery. Next year he would have it ready.

Dr. Burt, of Lincoln, related how he fixed a tape-worm with a new remedy. He exhibited the animal, which was imprisoned in a bottle. The remedy was pulverized anthracite coal, given in tea-spoon doses three times a day.

Dr. Duncan told how several other tape worms were captured by the aid of other, &c.

Dr. Egan, of Indianapolis, was introduced to the society. He made a few observations.

Dr. Burt, from Lincoln, said from the Committee on Materia Medica, dilated on the character of key-note system, by which the countenance was regarded as the exponent of the disease in the system. The wanderings of all the ills that flesh is heir to were gone over, and then the gentleman related his adventures with several patients under a vast variety of circumstances.

The report was received and referred to the Committee on Publication.

Dr. D. S. Smith, of Chicago, reviewed the essay, and dwelt upon the respective advantages of rotating, attenuating, and the single remedy.

Dr. Dodge, Dr. Mann, Dr. Evans, Dr. Egan, Dr. Moore, and others gave their views on the subject.

The chair announced that Dr. Hale would read a voluntary paper at 8 o'clock this morning on Collinsonia in Cardiac trouble.

The convention adjourned until 8 p. m.

EVENING SESSION.

The convention met again at 8:30, Dr. J. K. Moore in the chair. The attendance was very small. Dr. Egan gave an account of the diseases with which the profession was favored in Indianapolis, and then followed a miscellaneous talk.

CRAIG VS. SPRAGUE.

A Card from the Defendant's Attorney—Points on Which He Was Sustained by the Supreme Court.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

The notice which appears in your paper of this morning, of the points of reversal in the opinion of the Supreme Court, of the judgment in the Craig and Sprague case, are partial and erroneous. E. A. Storrs, Esq., argued this case for Miss Craig in that Court, and I alone for Sprague.

1. On the trial in the Circuit Court, after the plaintiff had shown that, when the defendant had promised to marry the plaintiff, he was possessed of the title to large and valuable real estate, I, as the attorney for Sprague, offered to prove to the Court and jury that said real estate when said promise was made, was heavily encumbered by mortgages and trust deeds, and that the same had property had been sold from the defendant under decrees of court, and that consequently defendant's wealth was overestimated. But the Judge Wilcox, the Circuit Judge, refused to permit the introduction of such testimony. The Supreme Court has decided that I was right, and Judge Wilcox wrong.

2. Upon the trial in the Circuit Court, I offered to show that the defendant was a person of diseased man, and therefore the plaintiff could not have sustained the same amount of damages from the defendant's refusal to marry her, as though he had been a sound and healthy man, capable as any one. Also I offered to prove that he could not in the form of such a suit, and [illegible] refused to permit me to show it. The Supreme Court, with me, did see the force of this, and that I was right and Judge Wilcox wrong.

3. After defendant had introduced considerable testimony, tending to prove that plaintiff was willing at the marriage contract, [illegible] had been unchaste, and that, therefore, defendant was thereby released from the performance of his engagement, the plaintiff offered an instruction to the jury, that nothing was a defence, except unchastity before the marriage engagement was made. I objected to the instruction. Judge Wilcox overruled the objection and gave the instruction to the jury. The Supreme Court has decided that I was right and Judge Wilcox wrong. The Court passed upon the other instructions, but said that some of them were refused by the Circuit Court. They did not so far. The judgment was reversed for the above three errors that occurred prior to the trial.

MELVIN T. FERRAN, Attorney for Sprague.

CHICAGO, May 17, 1870.

CHIROPODIST.

ALL RIGHT

Cures Cuts, Wounds, Bruises, Scalds, Burns, [illegible] Sores of all kinds. Relieves Corns and Bunions. For sale by all druggists; 25 cts. per box.

CORNS

BUNIONS, INGROWING NAILS, [illegible] STEPHENS, 95 Clark-st. [illegible]

"WOMAN IS COMING."

Lecture by Lillian S. Edgarton Last Evening—Woman's Rights, but not Woman Suffrage.

A fair audience, of which a large sprinkling were ladies, assembled in Farwell Hall on last evening, to hear Miss Lillian S. Edgarton lecture on that always interesting subject, "Woman is Coming." Scattered through the audience also might occasionally be seen the familiar feature of some of our local "strong-minded," who had heard of the new Eastern star, and had come to observe and criticise it in a true spirit of womanly curiosity.

Precisely at 8 o'clock Miss Edgarton appeared on the platform, and was introduced to the audience by ex-Lieutenant Governor Bross. Her appearance on the platform at once prepossessed those present in her favor, and conveyed the impression of a graceful, beautiful, and self-possessed lady. She is considerably above the medium height, has a well-proportioned, commanding figure, while her features are regular and interesting, and become really beautiful when she warms up in conversation with her subject. She was attired in a rich but tasteful black silk dress, cut low in front—just low enough to reveal the outlines of a beautiful neck,—with flowing sleeves of some light material.

At commencing, she pitched her voice in a very low and difficult key, but it soon gained strength and could be distinctly heard throughout the large hall. Perhaps the only fault that could be found in this respect is that her tones are somewhat too theatrical—that the apparent effect is to be a little too sensationally impressive. Still as she progressed, and warmed up with her subject—sometimes rising to enthusiasm, and forgetting her set formalities of speech—her delivery became very pleasing and attractive. Her gesticulations, were all graceful. Her face is very expressive, conveying the smile of sarcasm or the sneer of reproach with equal effect.

So far as her lecture was concerned, it was well written, though somewhat discursive, as all discourses must be that deal with a subject on which there is much popular agitation. Perhaps there was occasionally a little too much flavor of Gail Hamiltonism about the lecture, not enough somewhat for its originality, yet on the whole it was very effective. Her oftentimes extremely happy statements of the real situation of woman elicited applause.

The subject of the lecture was "Woman is Coming." She began with the proposition that women, in common with all humanity, must advance. Their sphere of action was broadening, and of thought deepening, and it was evident that in the near future the whole relations of woman to the State and society were to be changed. There were those who advocated that this change must be made by the ballot. The ballot, it was claimed, was to elevate women; next purify politics; and then improve legislation. The advocates of certain woman's rights claimed that all these results would follow the giving of ballot to women. To the examination and refutation of these three propositions was her lecture mainly confined.

She confessed herself an advocate of restricted, rather than extended, suffrage. The average woman was not better, morally, than the average man. The ballot had not exercised the elevating influence on man, unless particularly so with certain prerogatives. The ballot had never educated. Women must be educated for these broad comprehension of their duties, else the ballot would prove of no use in their hands.

As to purifying politics, woman's voting would not effect the general result. It might multiply the number of voters, but not necessarily increase their morals. There might be exceptional cases, but women would vote generally as did their husbands. The crying evil of the day was the vast mass of voting ignorance in our large cities. Your average Congressman represents the average intelligence of the people. It would not help the matter any simply to duplicate that ignorance. Virtuous and intelligent women, it is true, would not vote for incompetent and corrupt men to hold office. No more would the same class of men. It was ignorance and imbecility that elected ignorance and imbecility. To add Dinah's vote to Cuffee's, Bridget's to Patrick's, Katrina's to Fritz's, would only be increasing the disease and not the remedy.

She believed that legislation accomplished nothing in this direction. Moral sentiment was woman's great weapon. Employers would laugh at laws to equalize wages; they would not dare to face outraged moral sentiment. She closed with a beautiful peroration on the true woman that will come,—a woman that will seek to perpetuate the influences of home [applause], and to make it the happiest spot on earth [renewed applause],—a woman that is the maker of character and the moral educator of the race,—the great moral law-giver to the nation.

The lecturer closed amid loud and enthusiastic applause.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Political Reform Movement.

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 17.—One of the largest meetings ever held in this city occurred last night, under a call from citizens of all classes, color, and political parties to inaugurate movements for retrenchment and reform in the State Government. The officers of the meeting and speakers were both white and colored. A mixed delegation was appointed to represent Charleston in the State Reform Convention at Columbia, July 15. Great enthusiasm prevails.

Kentucky Railroad Project.

CINCINNATI, May 17.—Campbell County, Ky., subscribe $500,000 on the 28th of May on the proposition to subscribe $300,000 to the Louisville & Big Sandy Railroad, to be expended in and on Campbell County. The projected railroad is from Newport to Catlettsburg, and thence to connect with the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, distance 145 miles.

Steamer Sunk.

CINCINNATI, May 17.—Private despatches announce that the steamer Robert Moore, from Pittsburgh to Cincinnati, which struck a snag at 9 o'clock last night, at the head of Cumberland Island, and sunk in fifteen feet of water. She belonged to the Cincinnati & Nashville Packet Company, and is owned here.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

TUESDAY EVENING, May 17.

It is now altogether probable that Congress will not pass any Currency, or Banking, or Funding bills, even in any modified forms which may be reported by the Ways and Means, or the Banking and Currency Committees. It is even doubtful if the Ways and Means Committee will report any Funding bill at all, and the action of the Senate, on the Longbridge order for $50,000,000 of inflation, which the Banking and Currency Committee have curiously reported in response to the Longbridge order for $50,000,000 of inflation, and which was recommitted and ordered to be printed, will probably never get any further than that. If either of these measures were put to vote in the House there is no probability whatever that they could pass. Congress, as well as the people, have begun to recognize the fact that Mr. Boutwell, and him alone, has been the moving spirit in these funding schemes, which seem to have been based on but one idea: compulsion of the banks; that it was his persistence and assurance that "rushed" his bill through the Senate, and that the bill reported by the Banking and Currency Committee of the House was also inspired by him. Since Congress has had time to consider what would have been the effects of the Senate Funding bill becoming a law, it has lost confidence in the correctness of Mr. Boutwell's ideas on finances, and, having very unsettled ideas of its own on the same subject, is demoralized for any action on the subject, and it is therefore altogether probable that the agitation of the funding and currency questions is to be discontinued. This is understood to be the view entertained by the financial reports that have been telegraphed from Washington, from day to day, in regard to the prospects of the passage of financial measures, are believed to have been exaggerations, if not pure inventions, by "the lobby" in the interest of Wall street speculators in bonds.

The growing impression that Congress will not pass any bill to disturb the currency, nor any funding bill that will be unfriendly to the present bondholders, is probably the cause of the firmer feeling in the market for bonds. In all parts of the country there is a disposition on the part of banks and capitalists to put their money into them as an investment during the dull season. There is also an impression that the purchase of the Treasury will be made with a view to advancing the price of 5-20s to above par in gold, as a preparation for a better considered scheme of funding next winter. Whether there is any foundation for this or not, the present diversity of views in Congress on the funding and currency questions make it a reasonable theory.

The prominent feature in local finances is the increased movement of currency to the country. The shipments to-day were larger than yesterday, and for the two days of this week the aggregate amount of currency sent out has been larger than during the whole of last week. The orders received by the banks are principally from Central Iowa and Central and Northern Illinois, the greatest number being from the Illinois River Valley, showing that an active movement of corn, and heavier receipts, may be expected within the week. Some increase of currency shipments to the line of the Illinois Central Railroad probably indicate more movement in cattle, and some to the wheat-raising districts of Central Iowa are probably indicative of the marketing of more wheat. This is the beginning of the revival of activity which we have mentioned from time to time during the last two weeks, as likely to be experienced as soon as the farmers were through with their spring planting. The extent of the increase of this currency movement to the country can be estimated by the facts that one prominent bank, which, during Saturday, sent out scarcely any currency until day, $60,000; and to-day, $120,000. This ratio of increase is nearly equalled by several other banks, and is probably not much above the general average.

The movement of currency has already made a perceptible decrease in the supply of loanable funds of the banks, and has made them less anxious to loan. While money may be expected to be more active, the market is not likely to become stringent. The revival of activity is only the result of the farmers marketing what they have been holding back, and cannot last over a week or two. Money is still abundant, and is concentrated in the cities to such an extent, that it will stand a great drain before any tightening effect is experienced. Besides, the stagnation of summer is near at hand. The last half of June is known, by experience, to be the most plethoric season in all the city money markets, and it can be only four or five weeks at most before that condition of things is experienced.

Exchange continues firm at 1-10c per $1,000 premium for sales between banks. At the counters it is sold at 1-10 premium, and bought at par. Buffalo bills are taken at ¼ off, and Oswego bills at ⅜ off.

The range of gold in New York to-day, as telegraphed to Dorsett & Marsh, was:

10:00 a. m.	114⅞	[illegible] p. m.	114⅞
11:00 a. m.	114⅞	[illegible] p. m.	114⅞
11:30 a. m.	114¾	[illegible] p. m.	114⅞
12:00 m.	114¾	[illegible] p. m.	114¾
1:00 p. m.	114⅞	Latest	114⅞

NEW YORK, May 17.—Money easy at 4@5 per cent on call.

[illegible]

[illegible]

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Milk Order—Weekly Mortality Report.

Suggestions and Recommendations of Superintendent Rauch.

The regular meeting of the Board of Health was held yesterday afternoon, the President in the chair.

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Inspector Wentworth was in favor of selecting the Committees on Schools by lot. At present numerous dead-heads were kept in owing to their church, or political, or blood connections. It was time that they were turned out.

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Inspector Wentworth withdrew his amendment. Inspector Schintz's resolution was then lost—yeas, 5; nays, 8, as follows:

Certain bids for graining the Forest Avenue and Larrabee Street Schools were referred to the Board of Public Works, with instructions to have the buildings grained.

SPECIAL ASSESSMENTS.

The Finance Committee reported recommending the payment of about $2,300 of special assessments on school property occupied by school buildings, and the report was concurred in.

FOREST AVENUE SCHOOL ROOF.

The Finance Committee asked instructions concerning a bill of $310 for carpentering and roofing the Forest Avenue School, the roof being in a detestable condition, and becoming worse every day.

Inspector Macalister moved that the matter be referred to the Finance Committee for investigation and report.

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The motion to refer was agreed to.

On motion, the board adjourned to meet on Tuesday next.

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Dr. Duncan's paper was ordered to be published.

The convention adjourned until 2 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The convention reassembled at 2:45.

The President was called upon for his annual address.

Finally, the matter was referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence.

Dr. Pratt, of Wheaton, regretted that too many patients prevented him from preparing a report on surgery. Next year he would have it ready.

Dr. Burt, of Lincoln, related how he fixed a tape-worm with a new remedy. He exhibited the animal, which was imprisoned in a bottle. The remedy was pulverized anthracite coal, given in tea-spoon doses three times a day.

Dr. Duncan told how several other tape worms were captured by the aid of ether, &c.

Dr. Egan, of Indianapolis, was introduced to the society. He made a few observations.

The report was received and referred to the Committee on Publication.

Dr. D. S. Smith, of Chicago, reviewed the essay and dwelt upon the respective advantages of rotating, attenuating, and the single remedy.

Dr. Dodge, Dr. Mann, Dr. Byrne, Dr. Egan, Dr. Moore, and others gave their views on the paper.

The chair announced that Dr. Hale would read a voluntary paper at 9 o'clock this morning on "Collinsonia in Cardiac trouble."

The convention adjourned until 8 p. m.

EVENING SESSION.

The convention met again at 8:30, Dr. J. H. Moore in the chair. The attendance was very small. Dr. Egan gave an account of the discussion with which the profession was favored in Indianapolis, and then followed a miscellaneous talk.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

New Members Installed—Address of the Retiring President.

Mr. King Elected to the Vacated Office—Mr. Wentworth on Committees.

A regular meeting of the Board of Education was held last night. Present—Inspectors King, Shackford, J. R. Briggs, Runyan, Moore, Schintz, Tully, Clark, Wentworth, Meserve, Holden, Walsh, Macalister, Moore, Wentworth, Healy, and the President.

NEW MEMBERS.

The Secretary stated that he had received certificates of the election of J. N. Barker, Fourth Ward; L. Stone, Fifth Ward; J. D. Tully, Seventh Ward; E. F. Runyan, Fourteenth Ward; and J. C. Richberg, Eleventh Ward, as Inspectors of Schools.

They were declared elected, and took their seats.

REMARKS OF THE RETIRING PRESIDENT.

Inspector Clark nominated Mr. Wentworth.

Inspector Holden nominated Mr. King for President.

Mr. King was declared elected.

CRAIG VS. SPRAGUE.

A Card from the Defendant's Attorney—Points on Which He Was Sustained by the Supreme Court.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

The notice which appears in your paper of this morning, of the points of reversal in the opinion of the Supreme Court, of the judgment in the Craig and Sprague case, are *partial and erroneous*. E. A. Storrs, Esq., argued this case for Miss Craig in that Court, and I alone for Sprague.

MELVIN T. FRENCH,
Attorney for Sprague.

CHICAGO, May 17, 1870.

CHIROPODIST.

ALL RIGHT

Cures Cuts, Wounds, Bruises, Scalds, Burns, Boils, Sores of all kinds. Relieves Corns and Bunions.

For sale by all druggists; 25 cts. per box.

CORNS,

BUNIONS, INGROWING NAILS, treated by STEPHENS, 85 Clark-st.

"WOMAN IS COMING."

Lecture by Lillian S. Edgarton Last Evening—"Woman's Rights, but not Woman Suffrage."

A fair audience, of which a large sprinkling were ladies, assembled in Farwell Hall on last evening, to hear Miss Lillian S. Edgarton lecture on that always interesting subject, "Woman is Coming."

Punctually at 8 o'clock Miss Edgarton appeared on the platform, and was introduced to the audience by ex-Lieutenant Governor Bross.

At commencing, she pitched her voice in a very low and difficult key, but its softness nevertheless would be distinctly heard throughout the large hall.

So far as her lecture was concerned, it was well written, though somewhat discursive, as all discourses must be that deal with a subject on which there is much popular agitation.

The subject of the lecture was "Woman is Coming." She began with the proposition that women, in common with all humanity, must advance.

She confessed herself an advocate of restricted, rather than extended, suffrage. The average woman was not better, morally, than the average man.

As to purifying politics, women's voting would not affect the general result. It might multiply the number of voters, but not necessarily increase their morals.

She believed that legislation accomplished nothing in this direction. Moral sentiment was woman's great weapon. Employers would laugh at laws to equalize wages; they would not dare to face outraged moral sentiment. She closed with a beautiful peroration on the true woman that will come,—a woman that will seek to perpetuate the influences of home [applause], and to make it the happiest spot on earth—[renewed applause],—a woman that is the maker of character and the moral educator of the race,—the great moral law-giver to the nation.

The lecturer closed amid loud and enthusiastic applause.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Political Reform Movement.

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 17.—One of the largest meetings ever held in this city occurred last night, under a call for citizens of all classes, color, and political parties to inaugurate movements for retrenchment and reform in the State Government. The officers of the meeting and speakers were both white and colored. A mixed delegation was appointed to represent Charleston in the State Reform Convention at Columbia, July 12. Great enthusiasm prevails.

Kentucky Railroad Project.

CINCINNATI, May 17.—Campbell County, Ky., will vote on the 28th of May on the proposition to subscribe $500,000 to Licking & Big Sandy Railroad, to be expended in said county. The projected railroad is from Newport to Catlettsburg, via Maysville, to connect with the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, distance 146 miles.

Steamer Sunk.

CINCINNATI, May 17.—Private despatches announce that the steamer Robert Moore, on the way from Nashville to Cincinnati, struck a snag at 12 o'clock last night, at the head of Cumberland Island, and sunk in fifteen feet of water. She belonged to the Cincinnati & Nashville Packet Company, and is owned here.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

TUESDAY EVENING, May 17.

It is now altogether probable that Congress will not pass any Currency, or Banking, or Funding bills, even in any modified forms which may be reported by the Ways and Means, or the Banking and Currency Committees. It is even doubtful if the Ways and Means Committee will report any Funding bill at all, and the $50,000,000 contraction bill which the Banking and Currency Committee have curiously reported in response to the Loughbridge order for $50,000,000 of inflation, and which was recommitted and ordered to be printed, will probably never get any further than that.

The growing impression that Congress will not pass any bill to disturb the currency, nor any funding bill that will be unfriendly to the present bondholders, is probably the cause of the firmer feeling in the market for bonds.

The prominent feature in local finances is the increased movement of currency to the country. The shipments to-day were larger than yesterday, and for the two days of this week the aggregate amount of currency sent out has been larger than during the whole of last week.

The movement of currency has already made a perceptible decrease in the supply of loanable funds of the banks, and has made them less anxious to loan.

Exchange continues firm at 50c per $1,000 premium, for sales between banks.

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, May 17.

The following table shows the receipts and shipments of produce at this point during the past twenty-four hours:

The following grain has been received since 7 o'clock this morning: 146 cars wheat; 215 cars and 7,300 bu corn; 48½ cars and 19,500 bu oats; 4 cars rye; 3½ cars barley. Total (412 cars), 190,000 bu.

Withdrawn yesterday for city consumption: 7,943 bu wheat; 4,772 bu corn; 984 bu oats; 1,768 bu rye; 4,424 bu barley.

There was a large attendance on 'Change today, but a dull set of markets in grain. Recent higher prices have stimulated country holders to send in their property, and the receipts are now so large as seriously to weaken prices, the offerings being in excess of the wants of shippers, while the speculative operators scarcely want to take hold at present quotations. But the markets closed firm to-day, notwithstanding the pressure.

Highwines were quiet and unchanged. Sales were made of 100 brls at $1.06; and 100 brls iron-bound at $1.07.

Lake freights were very quiet. Only three charters were reported at 4½c for corn by steam to Buffalo. Sail rates are nominal at 4½c for wheat, 4c for corn, and 3c for oats. There were very few shippers in the market.

Only a fair business was transacted in the market for flour to-day, but a fair feeling was manifested, notwithstanding the discouraging character of the advices from the East.

Wheat was moderately active and 3@3½c lower. Liverpool was early quoted "off," with a drooping tendency, and New York followed suit, being heavy and inactive.

Corn was dull and 3c lower.

Oats were dull, and averaged ½c lower.

Rye was quiet and 1@1½c lower.

Barley was nominally unchanged.

Seeds were again quiet, and prices are little better than nominal.

Hops are in large supply, and slow of sale—quoted at 3@15c for new Western, and 1@2c for old do.

LATER.

After the close of 'Change No. 2 spring wheat opened quiet and prices were easier, with sales of seller May at 94c, and seller June at 95¼c, but closed firm at 94½c for the former option, and 96c for the latter. Corn and oats were entirely neglected. No demand for provisions or lake freights.

CHICAGO DRY GOODS MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, May 17.

During the past week the movement in the market for dry goods was a fair one, and very few changes were noticeable in quotations. The stocks of seasonable goods are moderately large. Carpetings were in good demand, and dealers were a shade firmer in their views. The Boston *Commercial Bulletin* of Saturday has the following in relation to the market at that point:

To-day the attendance of buyers was fair, and a very satisfactory trade transpired. The following is our list:

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, May 17.

The following table shows the daily receipts and shipments of live stock during the week up to this evening:

SHEEP—The supply was more liberal, and the market was dull, and a shade lower. Sales were reported at $4.50@5.50 for common to choice.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, May 17.

LUMBER—To-day the market for lumber was again active, but no changes were made in prices. At 9 o'clock not a single cargo was on the market, but at 4 o'clock about twelve vessels were lying off the dock. The arrivals to-morrow will, undoubtedly, be large. "A" sawed shingles continue in moderate inquiry, at $3.00@3.12½, and lath at $2.00. Pickets are selling at $7.00@9.00. The following are the current rates of freights from the different ports named to Chicago:

Sales afloat include the following:

Cargo of schr Colonel H. C. Hey, from Manistee, 150 m ft joist and scantling at $12.75 for over 20 ft.

Cargo of schr R. P. Mason, from Manistee, 150 m ft scantling and joist at $10.50; sold by J. M. Loomis & Co.

Cargo of schr Louise McDonald, from Manistee, 130 m ft scantling and joist at $10.75; sold by J. M. Loomis & Co.

Cargo of schr Pilot, from Muskegon, 115 m ft selected lumber, at $16.00 for culls, $18.00 for common, $25.00 for 1st and 2d clear strips; sold by Blanchard & Borland.

Cargo of schr Barber, from Muskegon, 87,592 ft common mixed at $11.00, mill tally; lath at $2.00; sold by Blanchard & Borland.

Cargo of brig Roscius, from Oconto, 190 m ft mill run, largely strips, at $14.25; sold by Blanchard & Borland.

Cargo of schr Antares, from Muskegon, 130 m ft boards and strips at $15.00; sold by Davis & Mason.

Cargo of schr Ben Flint, from Manistee, 40 m ft bill stuff on contract, 140 m ft scantling and joist at $10.75; sold by R. K. Bickford & Co.

Cargo of schr N. C. Ford, from Perley's Mill, Muskegon, 45 m ft boards, 35 m ft strips, and 30 m ft mixed at $15.00; 300 m lath at $2.00; sold by Roberts & Hull.

AT THE YARDS.

Here trade was active, and the stocks are not excessive. Prices are firm and nominally unchanged.

The following are the current prices:

WEEKLY REWIEW OF THE CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, May 17.

Sales of grain, flour, and provisions will be found under the head of "Commercial," and the grain in all cases sold subject to the usual charges of storage, unless otherwise expressed.

BUTTER—There has been considerable inquiry for shipment during the past week, and, with the usual local demand to meet, the market for the better grades has been characterized by a fair degree of activity, and previous rates have been fairly sustained.

BAGGING—The market for goods coming under this head remains quiet, and, aside from an advance of 3c in 2½ bu gunnies, values remain nominally unchanged.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The demand both on local and interior account was fair, and dealers were realizing at our quotations:

HAY—There has been a steady, fair movement in timothy hay since the date of our last review.

HIDES—There is nothing new to report in the condition of the hide market.

IRON AND STEEL—The demand was only fair, but a firm feeling was developed. We quote:

LEATHER—For light and middle weights a steady fair demand exists.

NAILS—In consequence of the "strike" at the East, a stronger undertone feeling pervades this market.

NAVAL STORES—There was a material falling off in the demand, and prices were not so firm as on the week preceding.

OILS—The oil trade exhibits increased activity, and the general market is stronger.

PAINTS AND COLORS—The demand for leads continues active, and the stocks, which two weeks ago were considered liberal, are now so much reduced that dealers are more firmly held, and quotations were to-day advanced to $11.50@12.00.

RAILROAD FREIGHTS—The market for railroad freights continue active, and rates are firm as follows:

WOOL—There was a better inquiry for this staple last week, and holders were asking and obtaining an advance of 1@2c per pound.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, May 17—Evening.—Consols for money, 94⅜; account, 94½. American securities steady.

PARIS, May 17.—Bourse closed quiet; rentes 74f 10c.

FRANKFORT, May 17.—Bonds quiet at 95⅞.

HAVRE, May 17.—Cotton heavy at 130½f afloat.

BREMEN, May 17.—Petroleum active and firm at 6 thalers 24 groats.

HAMBURG, May 17.—Petroleum flat.

Herkimer County Dairy Market.

LITTLE FALLS, May 14.—The cheese market is now fairly opened, with a larger number of dairymen and dealers present than at any time during the spring sales.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Port of Buffalo.

ARRIVED........May 11.

Lake Superior Intelligence.

Miscellaneous Items.

Port of Buffalo.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

Illinois and Michigan Canal.

Lake Freights.

SEA MOSS FARINE.

THE NEW FOOD SOURCE.

SEA MOSS FARINE—This new and elegant preparation, made from Irish Moss, or Carrageen, is conceded to be the cheapest, healthiest and most delicious food in the world. As a delightful table dessert it has no equal, and is a light and delicate food for invalids and children. It is superior to all kindred preparations.

This new article of food has everywhere won "golden opinions" of all sorts of people, and the housekeepers of the land generally regard it in the double light of a staple necessary and a delicious luxury, for while it lessens the expense of living, the exquisite dishes prepared from it cannot be obtained even at an extravagant cost from any other source. For twenty-five cents you can buy a package which will make sixteen quarts of Blanc Mange, and a like quantity of Puddings, Custards, Creams, Charlotte Russe, &c.

RAND SEA MOSS FARINE CO.,
53 Park Place, N. Y.

THE GREAT
Spring & Summer Tonic.

Medical treatment has been revolutionized, and at last the discovery has been made that RENOVATION, NOT PROSTRATION, IS THE TRUE MEDICAL PHILOSOPHY. The introduction of PLANTATION BITTERS, prepared with pure St. Croix Rum and Calisaya Bark, opened the eyes of the world to this great fact. The life-sustaining principle embodied in this great Vegetable Restorative is manifested in the weak and desponding by an immediate and most encouraging change. If the appetite has failed, it is quickened; if digestion has been painful and imperfect, it becomes easy and thorough; if the liver is torpid, it is roused and regulated; if the nerves are relaxed, they are strengthened and restrung; if the brain has been haunted by morbid fancies, they are put to flight, and hope and cheerfulness return. In the face of the extraordinary cures of general debility, dyspepsia, biliousness, constipation and mental despondency, wrought by Plantation Bitters, no practitioner not in league with death and the undertaker could persist in it. The terrible evacuents which were once prescribed as Spring and Summer medicines have utterly lost their *prestige*. The sick will not take them, and Plantation Bitters, in which are combined the elements of a stomachic, an invigorant, a mild laxative, a nervine, and an anti-bilious specific, reigns in their stead. Sold by all Druggists.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

LONDON AND NEW YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.
Rates of Passage Reduced.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
Through Line to California and China.
FARES GREATLY REDUCED.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

MEDICAL CARDS.

Vigor of Youth, Manhood—Old Age.

Dr. Bigelow,

Dr. Townsend.

Dr. Bassett,

Your Destiny

Private Consultations.

Private Matters.

FINANCIAL.

H. H. BOODY. D. A. BOODY. H. P. BOODY.

HENRY H. BOODY & CO.,
BANKERS
AND
Railway Agents,
12 Wall-st., New York.

Make Collections, buy Coupons and Dividends, Buy and Sell Governments, Railway Bonds and other Securities on Commission.

☞ *Particular attention given to the negotiation of Railway and other corporate loans.*

N. B.—Interest allowed on Deposits.

New York, May 3, 1870.

RAILROADS.

Arrival and Departure of Trains
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

NOTICES.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, } SS

In the matter of the Application of the West Chicago Park Commissioners, for the Appointment of Assessors.

CHARLES C. P. HOLDEN,
DAVID COLE,
CLARK LIPE,
E. F. RUNYAN,
ISAAC R. HITT,
HENRY GREENEBAUM,
GEO. W. STANFORD,
West Chicago Park Commissioners.

MEDICAL.

TO PHYSICIANS.

COMPOUND
Extract Buchu.

BUCHU, Long Leaf, CUBEBS, JUNIPER BERRIES.

MODE OF PREPARATION.

BUCHU

The Buchu in my Preparation Predominates.

CAN BE USED IN CASES WHERE FEVER OR INFLAMMATION EXIST.

H. T. HELMBOLD,
Chemist and Druggist of 16 Years' Experience.

HELMBOLD'S
FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU
For Weakness arising from Indiscretion.

Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Memory, Wakefulness, Horror of Disease, or Forebodings of Evil.

IN FACT,

Universal Lassitude, Prostration,

HELMBOLD'S
Extract Buchu

HELMBOLD'S
Fluid Extract of Buchu,

Chlorosis, or Retention, Painfulness, or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Schirrus State of the Uterus,

HELMBOLD'S
Fluid Extract Buchu
AND
Improved Rose Wash

USE
HELMBOLD'S
Fluid Extract Buchu

HELMBOLD'S
EXTRACT BUCHU

H. T. HELMBOLD,

[SPOR]TING MATTERS.

[illegible]

BASE BALL.

[illegible]

THE SCORE.

[illegible]

AQUATICS.

THE YACHT CONTROVERSY IN ENGLAND.

[illegible] "The Sappho having been directed to go around the Cherbourg breakwater, did so. I claim the cup." [illegible]

THE HUDSON NAVY.

NEW YORK, May 16.—To-morrow the Hudson River Amateur Boating Association, comprising the clubs along the river's bank from this city to Albany, will hold their annual review before the Commodore, Benjamin F. Brady. [illegible]

THE RING.

A CHALLENGE FROM TOM ALLEN.

NEW YORK, May 17.—Tom Allen, who signs himself "champion of America," by permission of James Mace, champion of the world, [illegible] to fight for $2,000 or less. [illegible]

BILLIARDS.

THE CALIFORNIA CHAMPIONSHIP.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 17.—The game of billiards to-day between Rott and Little was tied. They will play again to-night. The winner takes the championship of the Pacific coast and a silver cue. Deery challenges the champion.

THE TURF.

RACES AT LEXINGTON.

LOUISVILLE, May 17.—The Lexington races [illegible] The second race, mile heats, was won by Blarney Stone. Time—1:48 and 1:44¼.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

Accident at LaSalle Street Tunnel.

An accident of quite an alarming nature occurred at the LaSalle street tunnel, north end, yesterday noon. [illegible]

Hotel Personals.

[illegible]

A Remarkable Coincidence.

[illegible]

A New Life-Boat.

The efforts of Collector McLean to obtain a life-boat for the port of Chicago have been successful, and she is hourly expected to arrive in this city. She was built by E. G. Ingersoll, of New York, and cost $7,000; is metallic, and claimed to be the best boat of the kind in the country. She is twenty-eight feet in length, seven and a half feet beam, and has a buoying capacity of 4,000 pounds when full of water. Life-lines, and everything deemed necessary, has been supplied. In honor of the United States Commissioner, she will be christened the "Phil. A. Hoyne." If she arrives previous to Saturday, she will be launched on that day, with appropriate ceremonies, and an excursion made to Hyde Park in her.

Female Suffrage.

The committee of the Cook County Woman Franchise Association having in charge the arrangements for the coming convention, to be held on the 25th and 26th, wish to announce that persons wishing to attend living on any of the branches of the Northwestern Road will be conveyed to and from Chicago at half fare. It is expected that a similar concession will be made by other roads. Those living on the line of the Rock Island and Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne Roads are requested to forward their names and addresses as soon as possible to Mrs. C. B. Waite.

Fires.

At half-past 1 o'clock yesterday morning fire was discovered in the planing mill of Richards & Hunt, Nos. 274 and 276 Grove street. The flames spread rapidly, and nearly destroyed the entire building. Loss on structure and machinery, $7,000. About $2,000 worth of lumber was also burned up. The firm have no insurance. The origin of the fire is attributed to an incendiary. Box No. 237 was struck from sight. Box No. 42 was turned in shortly after, but was not sounded.

—The alarm from Box No. 48, at 12:10 this morning, was caused by the partial burning of an unoccupied frame building on Thirty-first street, near Main, owned by Mr. Allbey. It was formerly used as a slaughter house. Loss, $150; no insurance. It is thought some one set it on fire.

Attempted Suicide.

A young girl named Kitty Moran, 15 years of age, was arrested on Canal street, yesterday afternoon, for being drunk and disorderly. She was placed in a cell in the Union Street Station, and shortly after began acting like a maniac. She prayed, and cried for her mother, and talked to herself. Last evening she took off one of her under garments, tied one end around her neck and the other to a bar in the cell door, and attempted to hang herself. Fortunately a policeman discovered her, after she had been suspended but a moment or two, and cut her down. When the whiskey she had drank had become quiet she became calm, and expressed herself as sorry for the manner in which she had conducted herself.

Run Over and Killed.

A little boy, 11 years of age, was run over by a funeral train at Calvary Cemetery, yesterday afternoon, and instantly killed. He was horribly mangled. The body was brought to this city, and the Coroner notified to hold an inquest. No one on the train appeared to know the lad, and hence it is concluded that he got upon the train at the depot in this city for the purpose of stealing a ride.

Coroner's Inquest.

The Coroner held an inquest, at No. 188 Michigan street, yesterday afternoon, on the remains of Lena M. Berg, aged 5 months, who died on an emigrant train which arrived in this city on Monday evening. The verdict of the jury was that death resulted from inflammation of the lungs.

Fall of a House—Woman Injured.

A two-story frame house on Dearborn, between Huron and Superior streets, fell over yesterday, and injured one of the occupants. The building was raising to the level of the street, and the supports were not sufficiently strong to bear its weight, consequently, about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, it fell over, and nearly went to pieces. A Mrs. Jackson, who was in a room on the first floor, felt the moving and made an effort to escape, but did not succeed. She was buried in the debris and, when taken out, was found to be seriously injured. Dr. Wimer attended to her. The house was damaged to the extent of $350.

New Churches.

We are informed that the Trustees of the Trinity M. E. Church (Rev. J. H. Bayliss, pastor), by their agents, Thos. A. Hill & Co., have sold their church property, on the northeast corner of Indiana avenue and Twenty-first street, to the Calvary Presbyterian Church, for the sum of $30,000, and have purchased, for $30,000, a lot 150 feet front on Indiana avenue, between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth streets, upon which they will proceed to erect, at once, an elegant church edifice. The Society of the Calvary Presbyterian Church contemplate building, immediately, a new church on the ground bought of the Trinity M. E. Church.

Badly Injured by a Steer.

Jacob Frye, a commission merchant, was badly injured by a half-mad steer, yesterday, at the Union Stock Yards. While driving a herd of cattle into a pen, one of them turned upon him, knocked him down, trampled upon him, and made several unsuccessful attempts to gore him. The animal was induced to leave him by driving the others out of the pen, the infuriated beast following them.

Meteorological.

Meteorological record for May 17, 1870, as reported by J. G. Langguth, Jr., optician, 117 Randolph street, correspondent to the Smithsonian Institute. The small letters over the [illegible] signify the words "raining," "gentle," "high," "dry," "moist atmosphere," "rain," and "snow:"

Time.	Bar.	Wind.	Ther.	Rain.
Night preced'g	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	To 1 p.m.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Inch.

MINIATURE ALMANAC.

CHICAGO, May 18.

Sun rises....4:39 a.m. | Moon rises....11:52 p.m.
Sun sets....7:22 p.m. | Moon sets....7:48 a.m.

Miscellaneous.

The Fifteenth Regiment of Illinois Volunteers will hold a reunion at Freeport on the 24th inst. The Chicago and Northwestern Railroad will return those attending at one-fifth the regular fare. Governor Palmer is expected to be present. Colonel T. J. Turner, General G. C. Rogers, and others will deliver addresses.

—Zadig Levi and Louis Goblin were charged before United States Commissioner Hoyne, yesterday, under section 14 of the Bankrupt act, with buying goods three months prior to proceedings in bankruptcy with intentions to defraud their creditors. They were each held in $1,000 bail for trial.

—The Lacon Home Journal says: "Parrott & Clawson, 'Special Divorce Lawyers,' of Chicago, desire that we insert their card and 'take it out in trade.' We have consulted our wife upon the subject and she decidedly objects to any such arrangement."

—Notwithstanding the election of a new President of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, E. B. Phillips, Esq., will continue the head of the operative management of the company's affairs, to fill which position he is eminently qualified.

—Lorenz Brentano, in 1849 Dictator of the Republic of Baden, and afterward one of the proprietors of the *Illinois Staats-Zeitung*, of this city and member of the Chicago Board of Education was, the other day, badly beaten by an enemy of his, at Stuttgart, in Wurtemburg.

—This evening, at 8 o'clock, the Great Western Light Guard Band will give a grand promenade concert at Union Park.

—About 5 o'clock yesterday morning, a thief entered the store No. 53 Randolph street, and stole an overcoat worth $40, and two sets of sleeve buttons.

—A German, named Henry Pulvermack, residing at No. 94 Forty-ninth street, was arrested on a State warrant, and lodged in the Twenty-second Street Police Station last evening. He is 38 years of age, and is charged with committing incest with his daughter, 11 years old.

Sale of High Class Oil Paintings.

Wm. A. Butters & Co. commence this evening, at 7½ o'clock, at Nos. 72 and 74 Wabash avenue, the sale of one of the largest and most choice collections of oil paintings that was ever offered in this city. The sale will afford a splendid opportunity to connoisseurs and lovers of the fine arts to procure valuable paintings at low figures. Don't fail to be on hand this evening at 7½ o'clock.

Important Sale of Real Estate.

Messrs. Wm. A. Butters & Co. offer for sale, at auction, this morning, two tracts of land divided into building lots, one on the South and one on the West Side. This sale is worthy the attention of persons desirous of investing in real estate, either as an investment or for homes.

Cobble Stone Wanted.

By an advertisement elsewhere it will be seen that the Riverside Improvement Company want 1,000 cords of cobble stone. Proposals will be received at the office of the company, No. 73 South Clark street.

Window Screens.

Wire-cloth window screens are again coming in demand. Persons wanting them should go to the pioneers in the trade, Messrs. [illegible] & Co., No. 201 Lake street, who have facilities for putting up screens for the whole city. Painted wire-cloth is furnished at 75 cents per yard. The trade are liberally dealt with.

OHIO.

Meeting at Mansfield in Aid of the Mansfield, Coldwater & Allegan Railroad—Body Found.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MANSFIELD, May 17.—A public meeting, under the auspices of the Board of Trade, was held here this evening, to consider the project of the Mansfield, Coldwater & Allegan Railroad, the President of the Board of Trade, W. S. Hickok, in the chair. The meeting was very large and enthusiastic. [illegible]

Election in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, May 17.—The election for Directors of the City Infirmary occurred to-day. [illegible]

Railroad Calamity.

[illegible]

ILLINOIS.

Annual Meeting of the Society of the Thirteenth Army Corps at Springfield.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, May 17.—This has been an exceedingly warm day, the thermometer marking 104 degrees in the sun and 90 degrees in the shade.

The Society of the Thirteenth Army Corps met at the Leland Hotel this morning at 10 o'clock, and was called to order by General John A. McClernand, commanding. [illegible]

In his address to the society, General McClernand gave a brief review of the proceedings of the last annual meeting, held at Indianapolis, and the general objects of the association. The General also gave a graphic description of the battle of Big Black, fought on the 17th of May, 1863, this being the anniversary of that engagement; and in conclusion paid an elegant and glowing tribute to the memory of the hundreds of brave officers and men of the Thirteenth Army Corps who had sealed their devotion to their country by the sacrifice of their lives, and closed his address in a patriotic and eloquent peroration to the surviving comrades who, as peaceful citizens, were engaged in the varied pursuits of life.

On motion of General C. E. Lippincott, a resolution of thanks to General McClernand for his address was adopted.

General W. R. Scates was appointed Historian of the society, whose duty will be defined to be to collect facts and figures, and to write a full and unbiased history of the Thirteenth Army Corps, and the part it took in suppressing the great rebellion. The reputation of General Scates is a guarantee of the faithfulness of the history, which will be printed in book form and furnished to such members of the corps as may desire, and also to the public.

Besides the address of General McClernand, speeches were made by General C. E. Lippincott, Colonel Wm. Prescott, Colonel L. H. Whittlesy, General W. R. Scates, Colonel James Kergwin, and others. The part that this corps took in the siege of Vicksburg was dwelt upon by all the speakers; and also the gallant acts of Sergeant Griffith, of the Twenty-second Iowa, at the capture of the enemy's batteries during the siege of Vicksburg, at which time the brave Sergeant took eleven prisoners, and delivered them to General McClernand; and the recognition of this heroic act by the War Department was alluded to with pride by General Scates as a vindication of General McClernand's telegram to Grant for help, saying: "We have captured one of the enemy's forts, and can hold it if we have reinforcements;" but the fort had been captured and could have been held if McClernand had been supplied with men as he desired.

After the speeches General McClernand announced the following as his staff for the ensuing year: Colonel L. H. Whittlesy, Adjutant General; Thomas S. Mather, Assistant Adjutant General; Colonel Wm. Prescott, Quartermaster General; Colonel James Kergwin, Inspector General.

The afternoon was spent by the comrades in visiting the different points of interest in and around the city. Oak Ridge, Lincoln's tomb, also his former residence, the State Arsenal, new State House, etc.

At 8 o'clock this evening a banquet will be given by the society at the Leland Hotel, to which a number of prominent ex-army officers and other citizens have been invited.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 17.—The banquet of the Society of the Thirteenth Army Corps at the Leland, to-night, was a success in every respect, though its enjoyment in some respects was marred by the non-arrival of a large number of the members of the society from Indiana, who, by some misunderstanding as to the time, failed to report. What was lacking in numbers at the banquet was made up by enthusiasm and a goodly appetite on the part of those present. The banquet was all and more than was expected by the visiting strangers. The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Society of the Thirteenth Army Corps be and they are hereby tendered to mine host of the Leland Hotel, his gentlemanly and attentive assistant, N. B. Wiggins, and clerks, for the many courtesies extended the society during their stay in the city, and for the sumptuous banquet prepared for our entertainment, and we express the hope that it may be the good fortune of the society often, individually and collectively, to be the guests of Leland.

A resolution of thanks to the local editors of the Springfield papers and the correspondents of the Chicago and St. Louis papers, for their attendance and full reports of the proceedings of the society, was adopted.

The usual toasts and speeches were made by several Colonels and Generals, and the feast was enjoyed with true soldierly zest.

It is expected that the next meeting of the Society of the Thirteenth Army Corps will be much larger than this, as an effort will be made to notify every member of the corps through their old regimental and company commanders.

Governor Palmer and a number of newspaper correspondents, who intended to be present at the laying of the corner-stone of the Southern Illinois Normal University, to take place at Carbondale, to-day, failed to make connections last night, owing to a change in the time-table on the Springfield & Southeastern Railroad, and were unable to be present as anticipated.

The election for Judge of this (the Thirteenth) Judicial Circuit, to fill the vacancy caused by the acceptance of the resignation of Hon. B. S. Edwards, the present Judge, will be held on Saturday, July 9, next. General McClernand will be the Democratic candidate for the place. Either Charles Zane or Henry Green, both prominent lawyers of this city, will be the Republican candidate.

United States Marshal John Rount, in order to expedite and perfect the work of taking the next census, has subdivided many of the former districts, and appointed his deputies for them.

The following incorporations have filed articles of association to-day: Western Coal Mining Company, of this city; the Fulton Coal Company, of Cuba, Fulton County; and the Bituminous Rock Paving Company, of Chicago.

Laying of the Corner Stone of the Southern Illinois Normal University.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CARBONDALE, Ill., May 17.—The corner stone of the Southern Illinois Normal University was laid to-day, at 12 o'clock, with imposing ceremonies. At an early hour the quiet village of Carbondale was thronged with people from Jackson and adjoining counties, and at 10:30 the morning trains arrived from the north and south, bringing over 1,000 people to witness the ceremonies. The corner stone was laid with Masonic ceremonies, Grand Master Harmon G. Reynolds officiating.

After the ceremony of laying the corner stone was concluded, the procession reformed and marched to a beautiful grove in the western part of the town, where a sumptuous dinner was prepared. At 3 o'clock, addresses were delivered by Hon. Richard Edwards, of the Normal University at Normal, and Robert Allen, D. D., Vice President of McKendree College.

A despatch was read by the Chairman, Lieutenant Governor Dougherty, from the faculty and students of the Monroe University, sending friendly greeting to the Trustees and friends of the Southern Illinois Normal University.

Resolutions were adopted by the meeting embodying a like greeting to the faculty and students of the university at Bloomington from the Trustees and friends of the Southern University.

The crowd present to-day is variously estimated at from 10,000 to 15,000. The Masonic fraternity are here in large numbers from all parts of Central Southern Illinois.

RELIGIOUS.

Rock River Conference Sunday School Convention.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, May 17.—The Rock River Conference Sunday School Convention met here to-day for a three days' session. Pastoral and lay delegations from every charge in the conference were present, and the First Methodist Episcopal Church, the most commodious and elegant church structure in the city, was well attended by an attentive audience. The convention was called to order by the Rev. W. P. Gray, of Joliet. The Rev. Mr. Burch, of Manteno, then read selections from the Scriptures, after which an appropriate hymn was sung. The audience were then led in prayer by Rev. Mr. Burch.

A Committee on Permanent Organization, consisting of one member from each district, nominated by the presiding elder from such district, was then appointed, the names being as follows: Rev. Mr. Truesdale, of the Chicago District; Rev. Mr. Adams, of the Rockford District; Mr. Crockett, of the Freeport District; Rev. Mr. Skelton, of the Dixon District; Rev. Mr. Lasconby, of the Mendota District; Rev. Mr. Smith, of the Joliet District.

Hon. P. Kimball Leland, ex-Judge of the LaSalle County Court, then delivered a short but happily worded and elegant address of welcome.

Pending the report of the Committee on Organization, the delegates, both clerical and lay, and the audience made personal acquaintance.

The report of the committee being made, was adopted, and the organization of the convention was completed by making Rev. W. P. Gray, of Joliet, President; Rev. W. C. Dandy, of Chicago; Rev. R. K. Bibbins, of Morris; Rev. O. E. Burch, of Manteno; Rev. W. C. Welting, of Rockford; Rev. C. A. W. Jewett, of Galena, Vice Presidents, and Rev. W. H. Haight, of Arlington, Secretary.

A Committee on Resolutions, consisting of one from each district, was then appointed, the Rev. Hooper Crews, of Chicago, being Chairman.

Rev. W. H. Tibbals, of Mount Carroll, read an interesting paper on the best mode of raising money to support Sunday Schools. The points really urged were that energy in soliciting and self-denial in giving were the cardinal virtues.

Quite an animated discussion arose on this question, in which several pastors and laymen took part.

The most interesting part of the day's exercises was the introduction of a class of beautiful girls well-trained in music, who made things joyous and pleasant, doing honor to themselves and their trainers, Messrs. Arlington of Freeport, and Foster of [illegible].

After an address by Rev. J. H. Stowbridge, on "Benevolence," the convention adjourned for supper.

The evening session was to have been presided over by the Rev. W. C. Dandy, but he did not put in an appearance. The church was full, and the introductory music was well rendered by the congregation, congregational music being more cultivated in Ottawa than in most other cities in the State.

After prayer by the Rev. F. A. Harden, of Freeport, the Rev. N. H. Axtell, of Mendota, delivered an address on the duties of the Church, in view of Chinese immigration. The address was able, and was mainly based on the idea that the Chinese, [illegible] opinions, modes of thought, and customs, were to be combatted by Sunday Schools.

The Rev. Mr. Trowbridge, of Chicago, then delivered a very able address on "How to meet the assaults of Romanism upon our Bible." It was the gem of the day, so far as literary and popular qualifications were concerned, and could only be found fault with for the earnestness of its intolerance.

One thing to-day appeared not in good taste. Out of twenty-eight pastors who were advertised to take part in the proceedings, only six were present. The roll of honor embraces the names of Revs. George Trowbridge, of Waukegan; W. H. Haight, of Arlington; W. H. Tibballs, of Mount Carroll; W. P. Gray, of Joliet; Hooper Crews, of Chicago; J. H. Alling, of DeKalb.

After singing and a benediction, the convention adjourned until 8 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Methodist Conference at Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 17.—At the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, Bishop Doggett presiding, a large number of reports of committees of no general importance were introduced and laid over. The memorials from Louisville and St. Louis, in reference to the removal of the Book Concern, were reported back for action, and, after a lengthy discussion, were withdrawn. The Baltimore delegation insisted on the removal of the concern to that city. In protracted debate, during which Dr. Bond, of Baltimore, intimated that the Book Concern was like an old ship—if moved, it would fall to pieces, and that its condition would bear investigation—was repelled by Drs. Redford and Greene. The whole question was finally referred to a special committee of nine.

After considerable debate on the reports of the Committee on Education, the following resolution from the minority report was adopted:

Resolved, That we endorse the action of the late General Conference in reference to biblical chairs in connection with our existing colleges, as the best available means for training young preachers.

Vote on Lay Delegation in the East Maine Conference.

NEW YORK, May 17.—The three-fourths vote required for the ratification of the question of Lay Delegation in the Methodist Church was secured by the vote of the East Maine Conference, Saturday, with only the Mission Conference in Germany to hear from. The ministerial vote stands 4,569 to 1,604.

The Methodist Conference at Baltimore.

[illegible]

[...Gen]eral Conference of the Methodist Church, were appointed.

Fraternal messengers from the Methodist Episcopal Church South were received.

It was ordered that Lynchburg, Va., be the place of meeting of the next General Conference.

The committee appointed to ascertain what conferences were recognized by the Montgomery Convention made a report to which a resolution was appended, that this General Conference is clothed with conventional powers. Adopted.

Adjourned.

Anniversary of the New York Sunday School Missionary Union.

NEW YORK, May 17.—The fifty-fourth anniversary of the New York Sunday School Missionary Union was celebrated to-day. Meetings were held in thirty-two churches, at which there were appropriate exercises and singing by children. At the annual meeting, to-night, addresses were delivered by Henry Ward Beecher and Rev. W. T. Sabin.

MISSOURI.

State Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows—Condition of the Order.

ST. LOUIS, May 17.—The Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows of the State of Missouri met here to-day. The attendance was very large. A large accession has been made to the membership during the year, and the order is in a very prosperous condition. There are 126 lodges in the State, with total contributing members to the amount of 8,897. Total assets, $217,446; increase for the year, $32,377. The annual Grand Encampment will meet Thursday.

A SAD STORY.

Death of the Eldest Son of Henry Clay—Thirty-eight Years of Hopeless Insanity, and Final Death in an Asylum—A Madman Through Love.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer, May 11.

Yesterday morning our special telegrams announced the end of a weary life, in stating that Theodore, eldest son of Henry Clay, had died in the Lexington Lunatic Asylum, after a long confinement. The record of his blasted life is briefly thus:

At 30 years of age, Theodore Clay was a promising lawyer. He was the image and the hope of the statesman whose fame was on every tongue. It is true that there were whispers of wild living, and of indifferent morals, that somewhat tinged the fair repute and even darkened the future prospects of this scion of a noble house. Still it was hoped that these were but the result of youth, and would be cast aside when circumstances called upon the matured man to assert himself and make his talent felt in the community.

It was at this turning point in his life that Theodore Clay began to pursue, with an unwearied perseverance that caused his friends great uneasiness, a young lady of Lexington, whom he had long loved hopelessly. The object of his attachment, who is at present one of the brightest ornaments of Kentucky society, repulsed, firmly but kindly, every attention offered by the infatuated young man, after his meaning had become manifest. It was of no use, he would not be refused, and followed his fair fate in the streets by day and wandered in the neighborhood of her home by night, in an annoying manner, until at last it became evident that he "was not all there," to use the soft phrase by which a kindly peasantry express insanity. Subsequent violent demonstrations tended to confirm the impression, it being even related that he went to the house of Mr. —— and demanded his daughter at the pistol's point; until at last the wretched truth could no longer be ignored and confinement in the asylum became a stern necessity. This was accordingly done (in 1832, we believe), his father providing for his support at that time, and leaving $10,000 in his will, the income from which was secured to Theodore for life. That life, after thirty-eight years of imprisonment in what, in the earlier days of his confinement, he was wont to call "a good boarding-house, but having some of the biggest fools he ever saw as boarders," has just closed. For nearly thirty years he was one of the most noted of the inmates, not only his proud descent, but his graceful manners and flow of conversation rendering him an object of interest to all visitors. He labored under the hallucination that he was George Washington, and was fond of resuming the traditional attitudes of the Father of his Country. At the occasional balls given to the inmates (averaging some 500 in number) he was always exquisitely dressed, in the style of his day, and was the beau *par excellence*. During all these long years, despite his general gentleness and cheerfulness of manner, he was restless and discontented, and required close watching, it never, in fact, having been considered prudent to allow him to go out into the grounds without attendants. About the year 1860 his condition began to grow worse, and he soon after became demented, continuing in hopeless idiocy until a few days since, when Death, greater healer than Time, placed him again upon an equality with the peers of his early manhood, who had gone before him to the God that created him and did with him according to His inscrutable will. And so ends as sad a story as the truth of history ever commanded to be written.

Two sons of Henry Clay yet survive him, T. H. Clay, ex-Minister to Honduras, now residing on his place, "Mansfield," near Lexington, and John M. Clay, the raiser of "Kentucky," and one of the greatest turf-men living.

From the Sault—Great Activity on the Canadian Side—Apprehensions of the Seizure of the Algoma by the Fenians.

From the Detroit Post, May 16.

The steamer St. Paul, Captain McIntyre, arrived from Duluth at 5:30 on Sunday evening. From Mr. John Carney, a resident of Sault Ste. Marie (Canadian side), who was among the St. Paul's passengers, we derive some interesting facts respecting movements in that quarter. Great activity prevailed in the transportation of stores across the Portage, and the road is in fair condition. A considerable number of wagons were received by the Chicora, and others have been obtained of the inhabitants. The Algoma was lying about a mile and a half from the head of the canal, anchored out some distance in the bay and the goods were being taken to her by means of boats hauled over the Portage upon wagons. The prohibitive order from the United States authorities had thrown everything into confusion, but great confidence existed that the order would be rescinded. If disappointed in their expectations in that regard, an effort would be made by the Canadians to purchase one of the American steamers on Lake Superior, as the shipment of all the troops, stores, and munitions by so small a steamer as the Algoma would involve vexatious delays. The Chicora and two propellers, with men and materials, constituting part of the expedition, were expected from Collingwood by Sunday night. The steamer Frances Smith has been temporarily withdrawn from her route between Collingwood and Owen Sound, to aid the purposes of the expedition.

Some apprehensions had existed with regard to a rumored raid on the Algoma by a party of Fenians from Marquette, but in view of the near approach of a strong force from Collingwood, what little excitement had been produced by these rumors was rapidly dying out.

Yesterday the new Canadian propeller L. Shickluna passed Detroit for the Sault, having in tow the schooners Pandora and Orion. These vessels were loaded at Toronto with government stores for Fort William. After a short stay at Windsor, the propeller and her convoy proceeded up the river, all having made a liberal display of bunting.

The Power of Music—Clara Louise Kellogg in the Utica Insane Asylum.

A correspondent of the Utica *Herald* writes to that paper as follows: "We do not remember to have heard of a more interesting episode in the life of any artist, since the days of the great Jenny Lind, than that of Miss Kellogg at the State Lunatic Asylum, a few days since. The circumstance speaks volumes for the kindness of heart and genuine humanity of this great artist. Not content, as some of the *genus irritabile* of a lower order of art would have been, to dole out a few notes to the better classes of patients that could be assembled for the purpose, she asked the doctor to be allowed to penetrate to the interior and sing to the most disturbed classes. Accompanied by two of the faculty, their ladies, and the matron, and armed only with her guitar, she started like an ancient troubadour on her novel journey. Arrived in the department devoted to the more disturbed of this unfortunate class, she was not long in making her power felt. A few notes from her wonderful voice were sufficient to call order out of the wildest confusion, and to still the troubled waters of the soul. In a moment all was hushed, and except the voice of the cantatrice, the hall was silent as the house of death. After the first song they gathered about her like children, wondering apparently what angel from heaven had dropped down so suddenly and unexpectedly among them. They examined her minutely and literally, from the crown of her head to the sole of her foot, for one desired to be allowed to 'see the pretty little boot with which she beat time to her own music.' This was submitted to, and not only this, but every article of dress and jewelry about her person she suffered to be freely overhauled. She was turned about by these crazy ladies like a merchant's lay figure, much to her amusement, and little, apparently, to her annoyance. Even when they proposed to kiss her, she only submitted gracefully, but tremulous, not with fear, but genuine emotion, she returned the greeting in each instance. Such is Clara Louisa Kellogg, and such, also, is the power of music and kindness on the disturbed mind."

Break in the Erie Canal.

UTICA, May 17.—A serious break in the Erie Canal occurred, this morning, one mile above Whitesboro. One boat was carried through the tow-path. One hundred feet of the track of the Central Railroad was carried away, and no trains can pass until it is repaired.

UTICA, May 17.—Trains passed the break in the canal at Whitesboro this afternoon. The canal is dry from here to Rome. Boats will not run again for some days.

—The Hon. Thomas Irwin died at Allegheny, Pa., on Saturday last, aged 86 years. His father was an officer in the Revolutionary army, and his mother was a daughter of Benjamin Mifflin. Mr. Irwin was elected to Congress in 1828. On the resignation of Judge Wilkins, to accept a seat in the United States Senate, President Jackson appointed the deceased to succeed him as District Judge of the United States Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania. In 1859 he resigned and retired to private life.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

So Insidious are the First Approaches of consumption that thousands remain unconscious of its presence until it has brought them to the verge of the grave. [illegible]

For upwards of thirty years [illegible]

The Universal Wringer has been in [illegible]

[...]

Influenza—Much Suffering to those tender little buds of the human family might be alleviated by using Mrs. Whitcomb's Syrup. See advertisement in another column.

Pimples Removed and the Skin made smooth by using Juniper Tar Soap, manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

A Large Stock of New and Second-hand Safes at low prices, for sale at Harris' factory, 48 South Canal street.

Paper Hangings and Window Shades, latest styles. Paints, oil, glass and brushes, at F. E. Rigby's, 89 Randolph-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

AIKEN'S MUSEUM.

FRANK E. AIKEN..........Proprietor and Manager.

TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY Evenings, also, for the Grand Matinee Wednesday at 2½, positively last three performances of

THE RAG-PICKER OF PARIS!

OR, THE DRESSMAKER OF ST. AUTOINE.

Concluding, at each performance, with

Asmodeus; Or, the Little ---Share.

THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 19,

First production of the new tragi-comedy, by

FRANK E. AIKEN,

Founded on the Latest Sensation in the Parisian Theatrical World.

FERNANDE.
FERNANDE.
FERNANDE.

BEAUTIFUL AND APPROPRIATE SCENERY NEW AND ELEGANT COSTUMES, MAGNIFICENT APPOINTMENTS and BEAUTIFUL MUSIC will combine to make

FERNANDE
FERNANDE
FERNANDE

THE DRAMATIC EVENT OF THE SEASON.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.

MANAGER..........................D. R. ALLEN

FOR TWO NIGHTS ONLY!

Limited Engagement of the

CHICAGO FAVORITE,

MR. JOHN DILLON,

Who will appear

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, MAY 20 AND 21,

In Three of His Finest Characters.

WEST SIDE THEATRE.

First Public Entertainment

OF THE

CHICAGO AMATEUR DRAMATIC SOCIETY,

AT THE COSY

West Side Theatre,

Desplaines-st., between Madison and Washington-sts., THURSDAY EVENING, May 19, 1870, on which occasion will be presented Hardwick's beautiful comedy, entitled

A BACHELOR OF ARTS,

SONG, by Prof. WHITNEY, the celebrated Tenor. Music furnished by an Orchestra of 20 pieces, and the roaring farce

TURN HIM OUT!

Admission 50c; Reserved Seats 75c; Private Boxes $5. Tickets for sale at the principal Music Stores, and by members of the Society; also at the door on the evening of the performance.

DEARBORN THEATRE.

Last week but one this season of the great

MANNING'S MINSTRELS.

Immense hit of the new and excellent bill for this week. Every act, song and dance received with shouts of applause.

THE DRAMATIC AGENCY.

ARENA SPORTS, in which Manning will introduce his highly-trained ELEPHANT, ROMEO. SHOO, FLY! New songs, new jokes new dances. Everything sparkling and refined.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

Engagement of the great character actor

MR. F. S. CHANFRAU.

Every evening until further notice the thrilling sensation play of

KIT, The Arkansas Traveller.

KIT REDDING, The Arkansas Traveller.......MR. F. S. CHANFRAU

The broken home. A friendly game of poker. Explosion of the Steamer Medora. Fierce bowie-knife duel.

EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.

DAILY EXCURSIONS.

The Steamer SARAH VAN EPS will leave Clark-st. Bridge daily, for the Crib, at 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., returning at 12:30 p.m. and 4:30 p.m. On Sundays for Hyde Park, 1 p.m., returning at 6 p.m. Fare, each round trip, 25 cents. This steamer can be charter for picnics and excursions. Apply on board.

AUCTION SALES.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

NOW ON EXHIBITION

A Choice Selection

OF

OIL PAINTINGS,

AT AUCTION,

BY CATALOGUE,

IN THE SPACIOUS AND ELEGANT SALESROOMS

72 and 74 Wabash-av.,

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

On WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 18, at 7 o'clock; also on THURSDAY, May 19, at 10 o'clock a.m., and 3 o'clock p.m.

Catalogues now ready. Citizens, strangers, and connoisseurs are invited to inspect this truly meritorious collection.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

PEREMPTORY SALE.

VALUABLE PROPERTY

AT AUCTION,

BY WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

On WEDNESDAY, May 18, 1870,

At their Salesrooms, 5, 7, 9, and 11 Randolph-st.

Sale commencing at 11 o'clock a. m.,

and continue until all is sold.

90 Residence Lots--West Side.

These lots are between Harrison, Polk, Reuben, and Hermitage streets, and are 25 feet deep to alley. Also,

Three 2-Story Dwelling Houses,

With lots 50 feet front by 125 deep, on same block. Also,

192 Residence Lots--South Side,

Inside city limits, in Sutton's Subdivision of Block 28, Section 33, Town 39 north, Range 14 east. These lots front on Wanpansch, Fountaine, Sutton, Ellis, and Egan-avs., west of and adjoining Stewart av., being Marsh Post.

The Title to the above Property is Perfect.

Full warrantee deeds given. Terms—one-third cash, balance one and two years, at 8 per cent. For particulars apply to

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. Auctioneers.

DRY GOODS,

Cashmere, Broche and Llama Shawls, Dress Goods, Silks, Prints, Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Meltons, Jeans, Ready-made Clothing. Men's Women's and Children's Hosiery, Gloves, Spring Underwear, &c.,

AT AUCTION,

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

On THURSDAY, May 19,

At their Salesrooms, 5, 7, 9, and 11 Randolph-st.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.

LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE

BY CATALOGUE ON

WEDNESDAY, MAY 18,

AT 9:30 a. m., of

250 cases Men's, Boy's and Youth's Kip, Calf, Buff and Serge Boots, Shoes and Slippers.

270 Cases Women's, Misses', and Children's Leather and Serge Balmorals, Congress and Slips of every grade and style, including 30 cases Chicago-made Calf Balmorals.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

22, 24, and 26 Randolph-st.

By GRUBB & MEYER,

153 South Clark-st.

FURNITURE, ETC.,

Wednesday Morning, May 18, at 9½ o'clock.

New and second-hand Furniture, Escritoire, Office Desks, Chairs, etc. Also, China, Glassware, Terra Cotta, Bohemian Toilet Sets, etc. Also an invoice of Notions.

GEO. C. GRUBB, Salesman.

IN NEW YORK.

Special Art Notice.

By HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

To be sold at Auction on the evening of SATURDAY, May 21, 1870, at the LEEDS ART GALLERIES, 817 and 819 Broadway,

ABRAHAM LINCOLN

DELIVERING HIS SECOND INAUGURAL ADDRESS. By E. Leutze. Life size. [illegible]

SEWING MACHINES.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—AT 28 EAST KINZIE-ST., one Grover & Baker Sewing Machine, and one Singer [illegible]

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—FURNITURE—AT 293 INDIANA-AV. [illegible]

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A WELL-ESTABLISHED HAT AND CAP BUSINESS for sale [illegible]

A GOOD MANUFACTURING BUSINESS FOR sale [illegible] Address NELSON DARLING [illegible]

A FIRST-CLASS DRUG, BOOK AND VARIETY store for sale; a good business, for sale. Inquire of [illegible]

A BARGAIN: ONE-HALF OR THE WHOLE interest in a drug store in Kankakee, [illegible]

AN EXCELLENT JEWELRY BUSINESS, WELL established, in a pleasant town 30 miles from Chicago, for sale. Address GILES BROTHERS, [illegible]

A BILLIARD HALL FOR SALE—OR RENT—six tables, one of the best locations on the West Side, and nicely furnished. Apply to D. COLE, [illegible] West Madison-st.

A STOCK OF HARDWARE WITH LEASE OF store, for sale. It is a first-class location in the city (West Side). Will be sold with or without lease. A good chance for a practical man. Address A. B., Tribune office, or inquire at [illegible] South Halsted-st.

A FLOURISHING CIGAR AND BOOK STORE doing a business of $100 per week for sale. Call at JAMES H. HILL'S, 84 Clark-st.

A GROCERY AND FIXTURES FOR SALE cheap; $700 will take the whole lot. Call at once and get a bargain. Apply at 260 South Clinton-st.

A BOOK, STATIONERY, AND VARIETY STORE and a general Sewing Machine Agency for sale; only stock of the kind in town of 3,000. A rare chance is offered. For particulars, address or call upon E. N. WALLACE, 144 LaSalle-st., Chicago, Ill.

A FIRST-CLASS RETAIL GROCERY IN THIS city for sale or trade; good trade, stand and small stock. Sold on account of ill-health. GEORGE & HILL, 89 Clark-st., Room 4.

A BARGAIN—BILLIARD ROOM CONNECTED with a first-class hotel. Well established trade. Good reasons given for selling. Inquire of J. HENRY TRUMAN, Attorney at Law, 51 Clark-st.

A HALF INTEREST IN A HARDWARE and furniture store in a rapidly growing town, where there is no competition, for sale. An experienced business man who can take charge of the inside business, [illegible] Apply to JAS. T. DALE, 24 Dearborn-st., Room 1.

BILLIARD PARLOR, STOCK, AND FIXTURES will be sold very cheap. Terms easy. Call and see. 118 West Madison-st.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—THE best located and best paying in the city. Must be sold immediately. About to change business. Address BAXTER & FAY, 186 Washington-st., basement.

GROCERY STORE FOR SALE—ONE OF THE best corners in the city; stock, fixtures, horse and wagon, with three years' lease and a good run of customers. Address GROCERY, Tribune office.

HOTEL WITH 27 ROOMS, IN THE VILLAGE of South Haven, for sale. South Haven is in the centre of the great fruit country, and has a population of 1,500, and growing rapidly. It is now the terminus of the Kalamazoo & South Haven Railroad. Said property will be sold cheap. For further information, address W. F. BRYAN, South Haven, Michigan.

MACHINE SHOP AND MANUFACTURING BUSINESS for sale. Secured by patent. Price, $7,000. A fortune for some one; or will take a partner to manage the same. Apply at 128 Washington-st., in basement.

MILLINERY STORE FOR SALE, 377 WEST Madison-st. Can be had at a bargain. D. COLE & SON, Real Estate Agents, 192 West Madison-st.

NEW STEAM MERCHANT FLOURING MILL for sale or rent; 4 run 4-feet stones; with all modern improvements for cleaning grain and bolting. Just completed; ready for business. Well located for city trade. For particulars, inquire of W. F. NOYES, 20 Madison.

RARE CHANCE FOR A MAN, HONEST, QUICK at figures, and of pleasing address, with $1,000, to travel and make money. Address FRANK GEORGE, Tribune office.

SALOON AND BOARDING HOUSE FOR SALE. Good location and cheap rent. Inquire at 24 West Randolph-st.

STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A NEAT FAMILY Grocery, in good neighborhood, West Side, for sale. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. Address GRO-CER, Tribune office, stating where an interview may be had.

STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A SECOND-HAND furniture store for sale. Doing a good business. A good bargain. Rare chance for the right kind of a man. 199 South Clark-st.

STORE WITH DWELLING, IN MONMOUTH, FOR sale or exchange. Good chance for a business man. LEVI WING & CO., 166 Madison-st.

TWO EXCELLENT BUSINESS CHANCES FOR men with small capital. Apply at 69 Monroe-st., Room 9.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

14 ADAMS-ST., NEAR MICHIGAN-AV.—ONE OR two gentlemen can obtain board and lodging, or board only, at reasonable rates.

38 NORTH PEORIA-ST., N. W. COR OF LAKE—A pleasant room, with large closet, for one or two persons, with good table.

47 JACKSON-ST.—A FURNISHED PARLOR, with bedroom adjoining. Can be used as a suite or separately.

57 PINE-ST.—CORNER OF OHIO, NEAR THE Lake shore—Double and single front rooms, with board. Terms reasonable. References required.

98 THIRD-AV., CORNER OF HARRISON-ST.—A pleasant front room, furnished, suitable for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen. Also, a few day boarders.

101 NORTH DEARBORN-ST.—TO RENT, WITH board, a nicely furnished front room, to a gentleman and wife or two gentlemen. References required.

163 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—PLEASANT front room to rent, with board, for gentleman or gentleman and wife. Also, day boarders. References.

127 SOUTH HALSTED-ST.—A WELL-FURNISHED and pleasant room for two gentlemen with good board. Reference will be required.

131 MICHIGAN-AV.—GENTLEMEN WILL FIND pleasant and comfortable rooms at the above address. Likewise excellent day board at $5 per week.

166 WEST ADAMS-ST.—A FEW RESPECTABLE prompt-paying boarders wanted. Gas and bath.

167 WABASH-AV.—NICELY FURNISHED rooms for rent, with first-class board. Day boarding $5 per week. Also barn to rent.

172 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—TWO GENTLEMEN can find pleasant rooms, beautiful location, with first-class board, in a private family. Moderate prices.

185 SOUTH JEFFERSON-ST.—GENTLEMEN will have good board by day or week. References required.

[illegible]

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—A HANDSOME AND WELL-FURNISHED parlor, of a good size, and two bedrooms, with board for four persons. Must be in a good house and neighborhood, on the North Side north of Twelfth-st., or on the North Side. Address, stating location, terms, etc., M H S, Post Office.

BOARD—ROOM WITH BOARD, ON THE SOUTH Side, by two young business men. Social advantages desired more than style. Address, stating terms, C H & G, Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR GENTLEMAN AND WIFE IN A quiet family. Distance no objection, if terms are very reasonable. Address, giving terms, L. LAMONT, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A WIDOW LADY, A HOME IN a respectable family, where she can compensate for her board by sewing, &c. Has a sewing machine. The best of reference given. Address P. O. Box 97.

BOARD—FIVE MINUTES' WALK FROM the Court House. Private family preferred. References exchanged. Address B F C, Telegraph office, 128 Washington-st.

BOARD—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN DESIRES room, with or without board, on Michigan-av., vicinity North of Peck-court preferred. Address WALTER, Tribune office.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL THE OLDEST and the Newest Empire: China and the United States. By William Speer, D. D., Corresponding Secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Education, formerly missionary in China and to the Chinese in California. [illegible] JONES, JUNKIN & CO., 167 Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR LIFE IN UTAH; OR, THE MYSTERIES OF MORMONISM. By J. H. Beadle, Editor of the Salt Lake Reporter. [illegible] NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., 128 South Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE NEW ILLUSTRATED book "The River of the West." [illegible] UNION PUBLISHING CO., [illegible] Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE FOLSOM $45 SEWING MACHINE. Attachments and needles for all machines. P. ATKINSON, 194 Randolph-st., Chicago.

[illegible]

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—LOTS ON DOUGLAS PLACE NEAR [illegible]

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV. AND STATE-ST. [illegible]

FOR SALE—4 ACRES OF BEAUTIFUL GROVE property on Green Bay or Graceland road, near Lincoln Park. [illegible] SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—CORNER MICHIGAN-AV. AND Thirty-sixth-st. [illegible] SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

[illegible]

FOR SALE—LOTS ON CORNER OF JACKSON-st. and Hamilton-av. Also, house to rent cheap, on corner Adams-st. and Hamilton-av. Apply at 631½ West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE LOTS ON WARREN-AV., $50 cash, balance on time to suit. B. H. LINSCOTT, 84 LaSalle-st., Room 8.

[illegible]

FOR SALE—TO CAPITALISTS—FOR CASH I will sell a choice piece of property on North Clark-st. at a great bargain. JNO. G. NICHOLSON, Real Estate Office, 121 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—TWO LOTS ON COSSITT-st., near Fulton. Only $750 each. JNO. G. NICHOLSON, Real Estate Office, 121 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—JACKSON AND LINCOLN-STS. LOT 50x125 feet [illegible] SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—THE CHEAPEST LOTS INSIDE OLD city limits, near Milwaukee-av., only $350 each, on long time. GEORGE & HILL, 89 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP LOTS ON AND NEAR Archer-av., near rolling mill; $300 each; long time. GEORGE & HILL, 89 Clark-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—FOR A FEW DAYS, AT A GREAT bargain, 25 feet, full depth, on Calumet-av., near Twenty-third-st. GEORGE & HILL, 89 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—FINE SOUTH FRONT LOTS, TYLER-st., near Throop, first-class neighborhood, only $65 per foot. GEORGE & HILL, 89 Clark-st.

[illegible]

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—A BEAUTIFUL NEW large house and grounds, overlooking the Lake, in Winnetka. Address J. F. STARK, 134 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE PROPERTY AT Hinsdale, on the C., B. & Q. R. R., 18 miles from Chicago, at an elevation of about 175 feet above the Lake. [illegible] CHAS. B. HOLMES, 164 Washington-st.

[illegible]

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOTS IN NORTH Evanston. Small payments and long time. J. CULVER, 65 Clark-st., northeast corner Randolph-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A NEW RAILROAD TO ROCKford, [illegible] CHAS. W. MURFELDT, [illegible] St. Louis.

[illegible]

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A COTTAGE AND LOT, WITHIN two miles of Court House, worth from $1,500 to $3,000. [illegible] Address COTTAGE, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—220 ACRES LAND in Wayne Co., Ill., for horses or carriages. SHORES & FINLEY, 131 Randolph-st.

[illegible]

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON MONDAY NIGHT, BETWEEN TWENTY-third and Twenty-fifth-sts., part of a gold necklace. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at 126 North State-st., corner of Ontario.

FOUND—AN OVERCOAT, ON THE CHICAGO, Burlington & Quincy Railroad crossing, near station. Owner can call for it, at 21 Sixteenth-st.

[illegible]

TAKEN UP—TWO COWS, NEAR THE UNION Stock Yards. Inquire Police Sergeant Peter Meyer, on Halsted-st., opposite the Transit House.

FOR SALE.

[illegible]

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—AT HYDE PARK—NEW HOUSE [illegible]

[illegible]

TO RENT—A HANDSOME LARGE RESIDENCE, with carriage house, and four acres of ground. [illegible]

[illegible]

TO RENT—A LARGE TWO-STORY FRAME house, with barn, No. 623 Wabash-av., corner Thirteenth-st. Also, story and a half cottage, with barn, No. 310 Kankakee-av. Apply to JOHN B. ROBERTS, 86 Washington-st., Room 13.

TO RENT—ROOMS, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED. House contains all modern improvements; first-class and fine neighborhood. Inquire at 325 Indiana-st., near Rush.

TO RENT—OR WEST JACKSON-ST., NEW TWO-story house, 10 rooms; new cottage, 5 rooms—cheap. BROWN BROS., 228 Monroe-st.

[illegible]

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

[illegible]

TO RENT—ROOMS.

[illegible]

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A NO. 1 COAL WAGON AND 1 COAL CART FOR sale, at 486 South Clark-st.

[illegible]

WANTED TO RENT.

[illegible]

MACHINERY.

[illegible]

HELP WANTED—MALES.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS CANVASSERS FOR [illegible] WM. H. SHEPARD, [illegible]

[illegible]

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO TAKE CARE OF a horse and cow, and make himself useful about the house. Call at 68 Vernon.

[illegible]

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—A RELIABLE MAN TO ACT AS salesman on a floor. Also, two to learn business, upon wages of $12 to $15 per week, as increased with experience. F. W. BRADFIELD, 147 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—A TRAVELLING SALESMAN WHO is well acquainted in Southern Michigan and Northern Indiana. Address, with references, STAPLE, Tribune office.

[illegible]

WANTED—A BOY ABOUT 15, TO WORK IN A store. Apply at 201 East Adams-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO CAN SPEAK German, as salesman in a boot and shoe store. Must understand the business. Apply at 121 North Clark-st.

[illegible]

Trades.

WANTED—TWO WOOD TURNERS TO GO TO the country. None but good sober workmen need apply at ALEX. A. MERRILL & CO., 179 Lake-st., second floor.

WANTED—A GOOD CARVERS. APPLY TO BATES & WENTWORTH, 92 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—ONE GOOD BRASS MOULDER AND two good core makers, at 80 South Wells-st.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED LOCKSMITHS. APPLY to ILLINOIS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 63 State-st.

WANTED—SIX GOOD CARPENTERS FOR THE city. Inquire at 120 South Van Buren-st.

WANTED—PRESS FEEDERS AT SPALDING & LAMONTES, 128 Lake-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CURTAIN UPHOLSTERER and shade hanger, at once. HOLLISTER & PHELPS, 114 and 116 State-st.

WANTED—2 WOOD CARVERS. APPLY AT 64 West Polk-st., near Canal.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGE PAINTER, at 78 Michigan-st.

WANTED—A MAN TO HANG PAPER AND paint. Apply to THOMAS ANDREWS, 135 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—TWO GOOD BARBERS, AT NO. 5 Aberdeen-st., near Madison.

Coachmen, &c.

WANTED—A COMPETENT MAN FOR COACHman and gardener. Apply to HUBBARD & JACKSON, 121 Dearborn-st.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A COMPETENT WOMAN TO TAKE entire charge of an infant at her own house; white or colored. Address STARR, Tribune office, for four days.

[illegible]

Domestics.

[illegible]

Seamstresses, &c.

WANTED—A GOOD SEWING GIRL TO WORK on a sewing machine, at GILBERT & HAMPSON'S Furniture Rooms, 113 and 115 State-st.

WANTED—SIX DRESSMAKERS, AT MRS. STOUGHTON'S, No. 23 East Washington-st.

WANTED—A GOOD SEAMSTRESS AT 64 Wabash-av.

WANTED—AT 222 WEST ADAMS-ST., A FEW first-class dressmakers. None other need apply.

WANTED—HAT AND BONNET FRAME MAKERS, to make illusion and Mechlin lace frames, at TURKINGTON'S, 70 Lake-st.

PERSONAL.

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Miscellaneous.

[illegible]

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

[illegible]

Trades.

[illegible]

Coachmen, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN, GARdener, and general man, by a man of 15 years' experience in both capacities. Understands his business thoroughly, as his reference will show, and gentlemen wanting such a man will please address, for three days, A O B, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS coachman in a respectable family. Can make himself useful about the place. References given. Address COACHMAN, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN IN A private family, by a Swede who has considerable experience. Good recommendations given. Address C. J. HOLBERY, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN, BY A colored boy. Understands taking care of horses. Address JAMES H., Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—IN CITY OR COUNTRY, by a young lady, as assistant bookkeeper, to learn the system practically. Would take one as copyist or clerk. Address X. Z. BELL, 216 Spring-st., Milwaukee, Wis.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD HEALTHY woman as wet nurse. Call at 294 Oak-st.

Domestics.

[illegible]

Housekeepers.

[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

[illegible]

FINANCIAL.

[illegible]

PARTNERS WANTED.

[illegible]

CLAIRVOYANTS.

[illegible]

WASHINGTO[N].

Supplemental Treaty [for the] Annexation of S[an] Domingo.

Passage of the Naval [Appro]priation Bill in the House.

Reduction Made in the [...] Naval Officers.

The Howard Investig[ation].

Special Despatch to The Chicago T[ribune].

HOMESTEAD BILL.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—The bill a[...] homestead laws in the interest of so[...] passed the House to-day, on motion [...] rence, provides that every private sol[...] cer who has served in the army, [...] [illegible]

THE RAILROAD INTEREST.

The representatives of five railroads [...] and Missouri were before the Secretary o[f the In]terior to-day to convince him that he ha[s ...] [illegible]

THE IMPEACHMENT PETITION.

The House Judiciary Committee to-day [...] the papers asking the i[mpeach]ment of Mr. Justice Field, of the Supreme [Court], and Judge Hoffman, of the United States [District] Court, California District. They are prefe[rred by] William Hastings, a rich and prominent la[wyer of] San Francisco, who has been debarred by [the] two Judges. The charges are very volu[minous] and are of corruption and injustice to [...] [illegible]

MATRIMONIAL.

The marriage of Miss Downing, daughter [of the] well-known caterer of this city, to Ren[é] Morter, the young Frenchman, took place [...] evening at the residence of the bride's f[ather]. Cards had been issued for a grand wedding [...] oldest Episcopal church, but the discovery [...] subsequently made that it could not take [place] there, for the reason that the groom had bee[n] divorced from a wife whom he married half a d[ozen] years ago. It was therefore solemnized in [a pri]vate manner at Downing's house. [illegible]

THE NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

[illegible]

THE HOWARD INVESTIGATION.

[illegible]

[To the Associated Press.]

ARMY ORDERS.

[illegible]

THE SAN DOMINGO TREATY.

[illegible]

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, May 18.

SENATE.

[illegible]